FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ROMANIA MAKES RIGHT-TO-WORK PROPOSAL AT CSCE

AU231511 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1353 GMT 23 Mar 87

["Romanian Proposals on Human Rights-Related Questions" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Vienna AGERPRES 23/3/1987 -- At the current Vienna meeting of the CSCE participating states which debates aspects of human rights and humanitarian questions the Romanian delegation declared for the observance and materialization of the right to work and against unemployment.

The Romanian representative stressed that unemployment reached alarming proportions in Western industrialized states affecting women and youth in particular. Likewise, the speaker emphasized the value and topical character of Romania's proposals which stipulate that in the final document to be adopted the participants should reiterate their commitment to the norms of conduct included in the declaration on the principles that should govern the relations among participating states. And more particularly commitment must be expressed to the pledge to develop cooperation among states in conditions of equality, to build up mutual confidence and understanding, strengthen links of friendship and good neighbourliness, as well as international peace, security and justice, to improve the peoples' standards of living and contribute to the attainment of their aspirations through the advantages devolving from a growing mutual knowledge and from the progress made and achievements scored in the economic, scientific, technological, sociocultural and humanitarian areas.

In the spirit of this pledge Romania proposed that the participating states express their firm determination in the final document to be adopted in Vienna to take measures meant to provide conditions for these advantages to be accessible to everyone, for the gap between development levels to be narrowed down to the end of ensuring each country's economic and socials progress and creating working and living conditions conducive to the eradication of the emigration phenomenon.

The Romanian proposal envisages that the participating states take into consideration the cessation of any activity and any propaganda aimed at stimulating emigration as a means of exploitation and recruitment of experts from other countries. This Romanian proposal approaches an aspect which, as is known, concerns a large number of states, more particularly developing countries and other economically less developed countries which see their development and progress efforts seriously affected by the noxious phenomenon of skilled workforce recruitment, encouraged by the Western industrialized states, which is a serious impediment to the eradication of underdevelopment and to the narrowing of economic gaps, to the establishment of a new international economic order.

POLISH DELEGATES ADDRESS VIENNA CSCE MEETING

Urges Bilateral Agreements

LD011120 Warsaw PAP in English 2217 GMT 31 Mar 87

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, March 31 -- At the 56th plenary session of delegations of the 35 states taking part in the Vienna-86 CSCE meeting today, head of the Canadian delegation Ambassador William Bauer adopted a negative stand on Poland's proposal to sign bilateral consular conventions that, in his opinion, would undermine the value of the multilateral Vienna convention on this question.

The Italian delegate stressed that the Italian delegation gave support to Poland's proposal to convene a symposium on Europe's cultural heritage in Krakow.

Head of the Polish delegation Ambassador Slawomir Dabrowa expressed a view that the course of Tuesday's [3 March] session -- that practically covered all the spheres regulated by the Helsinki Final Act, including political, economic, military and humanitarian issues, information and culture -- showed that the stage of editing is near. [sentence as received]

The head of the Polish delegation also answered the Canadian representative, saying that the present Canadian opinion certainly results from misunderstanding. There is a great number of multilateral conventions that are next specified in bilateral agreements. Life confirms that this is a very effective instrument to implement some general principles contained in the Vienna convention.

I think that it will be possible to overcome the problem during further debate and that Poland's proposal will finally be reflected in a final document of the Vienna meeting, Ambassador Dabrowa said in conclusion.

Wants Proposals Expedited

LD012336 Warsaw PAP in English 1928 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Vienna, April 1 -- Nearly 140 proposals submitted so far to the Vienna '86 CSCE meeting are still in the process of review and clarifcation by working groups named as editing groups since last Feb. 18.

Addressing the group dealing with CSCE rules, Polish delegate Adam Rotfeld called for the different proposals to be systematized and sorted out. The group is working on 40 proposals, including 12 on military means of confidence building and security, military detente and disarmament, and 28 concerning the rules of the CSCE.

Some of them cover a number of issues and are at the same time discussed and negotiated both by the groups dealing with the rules, security and economic and humanitarian cooperation, and the one debating follow-up steps after the Vienna meeting.

The Polish delegate emphasised Poland wanted but certain systematization of the material to facilitate sorting it out and start actual editorial work.

The main stumbling block to the start of this work has so far been the stand taken by the U.S. and some Western delegtions interested in prolonging the phase of debate and commenting that has recently been again resuming the character of futile polemics.

CSSR GENEVA DELEGATION HEAD MADE FORUM CHAIRMAN

LD012257 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Report by Antonin Kostka from Geneva]

[Text] Today in the Geneva Palace of Nations, the procedural session of the Disarmament Conference took place, at which the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Ambassador Milos Vejvoda was introduced into the office of chairman. In a statement to the leading representatives of the 40-member committee of the conference, he emphasized that in his office he intends to particularly stress nuclear disarmament issues, the discussion of which is lagging at the conference, even though they are a primary problem of the present and unequivocally dominate all international events. In the first place, he intends to strive to ensure that the talks on nuclear test ban begin to make progress again. These talks have been deadlocked since the United States caused an end to the Soviet moratorium.

The new chairman of the Disarmament Conference, Ambassador Milos Vejvoda, went on to express the hope that during his period of office there will be a successful continuation of work on a chemical weapons ban so that a corresponding protocol can be agreed this year. The recent statement by the Foreign Ministers Committee of Warsaw Pact member-states creates the optimum prerequisites for this. During April, the last month of the spring session of the conference, it is necessary to take practical steps toward measures that will rid the world of the unbearable burden of weapons and fear of war, Milos Vejvoda said.

ALIA ADDRESSES SHKODER TEXTILE WORKERS

AU310709 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Speech by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, at Shkoder textile and knitwear factory on 30 March -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, some months ago I met the textile workers of Berat. But I could not fail to visit you, too, for two reasons: First, you have a major festival -- the 40th anniversary of the construction of the textile and knitwear works, which bears the lofty title of "Heroine of Socialist Labor;" and second, I could not fail to come, as a fellow citizen of Shkoder. [shouts of "Party of Labor!"] On this occasion, I greet you in the name of the AWP Central Committee, and wish you further successes in work and production, and creativity, and happiness in your family and social lives.

The knitwear factory, built 4 decades ago, employing merely some dozens of workers, is known today as one of the pioneers of our textile industry. It has shown since its beginnings the vigor of socialist production, and has undertaken major initiatives for the emancipation of society, and especially of the Albanian woman.

The party, with its farsighted policies, (?fostered) the well-known craft traditions of Shkoder families [passage indistinct], and placed them more firmly in the service of the development of production and the fulfillment of the needs of the people. Our militant policy, with the line of the party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha as its compass, has led to major comprehensive progress, transforming a simple workshop into a great textile factory with advanced technology, and with the most appropriate working conditions and broad prospects for development. Now, you produce with high quality a range of some 110 items, involving millions of meters of textiles, and millions of items of knitwear.

To produce consumer goods means to be constantly at the daily call of the people. And so it is a satisfaction for everybody to hear praise for Shkoder knitwear production all round the country. The efforts and revolutionary impetus of the factory [passage indistinct] as is seen among you, is a valuable quality, which must be cultivated with dedication everywhere, especially by the younger generation of workers, who are entering factories and combines, in industry, agriculture, and other sectors of the economy. Our worker's heart must be moved when the people respect the brand and produce of the enterprise where he works, just as he must blush when it is criticized.

In the past decade your enterprise has grown and expanded with new divisions, to the extent that one can say that it has been completely renewed. But the decisive factor for every success here, as elsewhere, is the people, the broad masses of workers, technicians, and specialists. The working people drive production forward. To them is entrusted the development and defense of common property. It is a particular satisfaction to see that in your collective, where women workers are predominant, about four fifths of them have completed a secondary education, or are pursuing secondary education in their spare time. These educated working people, responsible and experienced, together with all socialists, are a living force which performs its tasks to increase production and raise its effectiveness, consistently applying the line and instructions of the party.

But the present day requires a greater strength and accomplishment in every enterprise, and in every constituent sector of every enterprise. On the basis of the broadest revolutionary movement of our time, that of "Standard-Bearers in the Implementation of the Teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, Warriors for the Implementation of the Decisions of the Ninth Party Congress", there must be increasing preoccupation of the entire society for the smooth running of labor and the fulfillment of plans, and an increasingly higher public opinion, against damaging signs of bureaucratic tendencies, which hamper the bursting forth of the creative initiatives of the working masses.

In the letter which you sent me a few days ago, together with the invitation for me to participate in the festival of your enterprise, you promised me that you would transform every achievement into a greater commitment for the future. [shouts: "Party of Labor!"] This is a praiseworthy revolutionary attitude. You will be looking for new motivation, new possibilities of development, and in the first place, in the bosom of the collective and within the enterprise. The interests of society and of every worker require that in all circumstances opportunities and ways should be found to secure full use of working capacity, and a steady pace in production. The difficulties that are caused by the absence of imported raw materials can be understood, but they do not in any way justify delays in work in increasing the production of silk thread, which rests primarily upon work in agriculture, and other sectors, principally within the district. New investments will be made, to expand production. But work should be more persistent in making savings and in increasing accumulation funds, in which field your enterprise has its shortcomings.

The requirement for high quality production for export and the domestic market must also always be on the agenda, especially in knitwear. Light industry as a whole is one of the branches that will be given priority development during the eighth 5-year period. This precedence has the aim of distributing the investments of society. But above all the opportunities, which have been created hitherto, must be exploited and realized to their maximum effectiveness. The textile industry, the shoe industry, and other producers of consumer goods must respond to the demands of the people, their purchasing power, the demands posed by the increasing cultural development of working people, and their aesthetic tastes. The dynamism of our socialist life demands imagination and creativity in production, demands beautiful and functional products, of various colors, in varied designs and models. Our people are happy and optimistic, and they should be similarly smiling and cheerful in their clothing. [applause, shouts of "Party of Labor!," "Party, Enver, we are always ready!"]

Scientific and technical forces in enterprises and research bodies, vanguard workers and skilled craftsmen, the organs of light industry, must reflect the increasing demands for consumer goods which life presents. They must hurl themselves into uninterrupted mass action to realize punctually their tasks in production, in quantity and quality, in textiles and knitwear, in ready-made clothing and shoes, in plastic goods, and other products of light industry. The production of small items from industrial waste, in all industrial branches and enterprises must be the subject of labor and creativity. On the basis of the decisions of the ninth congress, and recent practical organizational measures, work is in progress on this problem too. There are opportunities everywhere. But more is demanded of Shkoder District, since it is distinguished for its innovative and creative spirit, for its workers and specialists, and all its broad industrial activity.

In Shkoder District, hundreds of thousands of leks' worth of raw materials are consumed every day, which produce no small amounts of industrial waste of very varied kinds. So we must never in any way be satisfied with the previous targets to produce the odd million leks' worth of goods from these byproducts, and to engage only some dozens of workers. No. The instructions of the party aim higher, for more. The party demands the total exploitation of raw materials and materials used in production, encouraging the imagination and creativity of workers, technicians, and specialists.

Let us expand [passage indistinct] of projects, to fulfill a range of essential needs in the family and other social spheres, to nip in the bud damaging tendencies to secure supplementary income in incorrect ways. Productive enterprises are the centers where such aims can be achieved, but the retail organs too, financial organs, and the banks, should not lag behind. On the contrary, with their demands, and the contracts which they sign, and their rules and regulations on prices and in other fields, they should play an active role, so that the production and sale of small consumer goods gathers speed and becomes a permanent duty for every enterprise that has industrial waste, in every district, and for every organ of the state and the economy.

Common property is the basis of labor and life in our society. It is the foundation for social equality [word indistinct]. It is the source of prosperity and security in our family and social life. Therefore the party always demands that work should be done, and vigilance sharpened, to defend socialist property from every kind of misuse, from every kind of poor administration and illegal appropriation. For this, the strengthening of educative work and propaganda is not enough. Alongside education, appropriate measures must be taken to organize labor and production, to increase personal and collective responsibility, to strengthen material and financial responsiblity, and tighten control and self-control. In every aspect of our social and economic life, the working people themselves should be the guardians of common property. Let there be a dominant spirit favoring the increase and rational use of national wealth.

Comrades, the ninth party congress opened new prospects and set forth major tasks for the sake of the progress of socialism in our country, and the strengthening of the homeland and the well-being of the people. Its directives have aroused great enthusiasm everywhere and have further strengthened the unity of the people round the party, and have increased the preoccupation of the whole of society, always to advance vigorously forward. I express the deep conviction that the workers of the textile and knitwear factory, like all the working people of Shkoder District, will hurl themselves into the offensive with a greater impetus to accomplish and surpass the goals of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the courageous pledges that you have made to mark the 40th anniversary of your enterprise.

Long live the Shkoder textile workers and working class! Long live the AWP! [applause, shouts of "Party, Enver, we are always ready."]

DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN U.S.

AU282113 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Text] Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of trade of Bulgaria, had useful working meetings and talks in Washington and New York with representatives of the State Department, the Department of Commerce, Congress, and business circles. The Americans he talked to displayed interest in the new achievements in Bulgaria's economy. It was emphasized that opportunities existed for expanding relations in the trade and economic fields, including production sharing in certain branches.

Economic Council Formed

AU011843 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] A Bulgarian-U.S. Economic Council has been set up in New York with the aim of promoting deeper knowledge among Bulgarian and U.S. business circles and stimulating bilateral economic links. About 30 U.S. companies from different sectors of the economy are taking part in the council.

The agreement was signed by the chairmen of the two sections of the council, Atanas Ginev, the Bulgarian deputy minister of trade, and Frank Popoff, deputy chairman of the U.S. Dow Chemical Company. The first session of the council will be held in Sofia during the next few months.

COMMENT ON NEW 'SOVIET MILITARY POWER' EDITION

AU291933 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 25 Mar 87 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Attention -- Falsification!"]

[Text] Washington, 24 March (BTA) -- At a press conference today U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger, presented the sixth edition of the Pentagon bulletin "Soviet Military Power."

According to UPI, this is the bulkiest reference book of the series. In 159 glossy large-size pages with colored diagrams and indistinct satellite photographs, an attempt is made to impress on the pubic that the U.S. policy in the arms control field was a natural reaction of the "Soviet military threat." Sets of photographs, diagrams, and materials prepared for printing were given out to the journalists.

In actual fact, what is "new" in the sixth edition of the reference book has long ago ceased to be new in the U.S. military programs. In practice, from the assertions of the Pentagon experts concerning "Soviet Military Power" one obtains a much more realistic idea of the military-technical and political tendencies in the development of military power of the United States itself.

The sixth edition marks a peculiar high in the stubborn striving of the United States -- which has continued for 6 years now -- to look for all possible arguments to support the arms race, which brings enormous profits to the monopolies and causes enormous losses to the peoples. This conclusion was also confirmed by Weinberger himself. In his statement at the press conference, he once again insisted that the United States and its allies maintain" a sufficiently large deterrent potential" in both conventional and nuclear arms.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MLADENOV VISIT TO SPAIN

Received by King Carlos I

AU011801 Sofia BTA in English 1704 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Madrid, April 1 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to Spain, was received in audience today by H.M. King Juan Carlos I.

The Bulgarian minister handed the king a personal message from Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, who emphasises that the Bulgarian people's sincere sympathies are with the people of Spain, that Bulgarians hold in profound respect the Spaniards' national genius, their virtues and love of freedom. Mr Todor Zhivkov indicates in his message that there are many untapped opportunities for cooperation between Bulgaria and Spain in the political, commercial, economic, cultural and other fields. The president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria invites the head of the Spanish state to visit Bulgaria.

King Juan Carlos I asked that his warmest friendly greetings be conveyed to State Council President Todor Zhivkov, and he expressed most cordial and best wishes to the Bulgarian people. He assured his guest that Spain was prepared to work for an expansion of Bulgaro-Spanish cooperation in all spheres, and he emphasised that the current visit by the Bulgarian foreign minister will help promote the Spanish-Bulgarian dialogue. King Juan Carlos said he was very pleased to accept the invitation to visit Bulgaria.

Mr Petur Mladenov familiarized the head of the Spanish state with some aspects of the development of modern Bulgaria, with the principal areas of her foreign policy. He emphasised that this country pursues a consistent and principled policy of peace and equitable international cooperation. Speaking of Bulgaro-Spanish ties, Mr Petur Mladenov pointed out that Bulgaria regards what has been achieved in just ten years of full diplomatic relations as a good starting point for the further expansion of cooperation in various fields of bilateral concern.

The audience was attended by Mr Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, minister of foreign affairs of Spain.

Conducts Official Talks

AU020659 Sofia BTA in English 2207 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Madrid, April 1 (BTA) -- The official talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Spain -- Mr. Petur Mladenov and Mr. Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, started late this afternoon at the "Santa Cruz" Palace.

Mr. Petur Mladenov set forth Bulgaria's stand on the situation in the world after Reykjavik, in light of the dialogue between the USSR and the USA on disarmament issues and the present state of the CSCE process. The Bulgarian side expressed the conviction that the stopping of the arms race in the nuclear and space field is the most important challenge of our time. The Bulgarian side also stressed the importance of the latest Soviet initiative on intermediate missiles in Europe, which would contribute to the successful overcoming of the present difficult stage of the talks in this field.

The Bulgarian minister informed his Spanish counterpart of Bulgaria's activities for enhancing peace and security in the Balkans and for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-and-chemical-weapon-free zone in particular.

The Spanish minister of foreign affairs stressed the interest of his country in the achievement of progress in the field of disarmament. He stressed the importance of the Soviet leadership's policy for overcoming the present difficult stage in the East-West dialogue.

The two ministers exchanged opinions on different regional problems. They declared themselves for the peaceful and just resolution of the Middle East problem, as well as for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East. The two sides supported the peaceful efforts for solving the crisis situation in Central America.

The ministers informed each other on issues of mutual interest, including current relations among the Balkan states.

The talks paid special attention to bilateral relations. They stressed that a good basis has been laid for promoting cooperation in the economic, cultural, legal and other spheres. Measures for its future development were discussed.

Mr. Francisco Fernandez Ordonez gave an official dinner in honour of Mr. Petur Mladenov and the officials accompanying him. The two ministers made toast speeches.

GOTSEV SPEAKS AT UN ECE COMMISSION SESSION

AU011842 Sofia BTA in English 1721 GMT 1 Apr 87

["Bulgaria for Equitable Economic Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Geneva, April 1 (BTA) -- Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs and leader of the Bulgarian delegation, spoke today at the first plenary sitting of the 42nd session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).

He stressed the unique role and importance of the ECE in the development of multilateral economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the East and the West and in the implementation of the respective resolutions of the Helsinki Final Act and the final document of the Madrid meeting.

The Bulgarian representative stressed the actuality of the historic declaration of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15 1986, as well as the exceptional importance of the proposal of the Soviet leader for concluding a separate agreement for the medium-range missiles in Europe. In this connection he stressed the great attention which the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member-states devoted at their session in Moscow to the further promotion and deepening of the CSCE process.

Mr Lyuben Gotsev said that Bulgaria regards the programme for an all-embracing system of security, including in the economic field, as well as the idea for convening an international conference on economic security, as important steps towards the consolidation of the international economic relations and towards establishing equitable trade, economic and techno-scientific contacts among the states.

The role which the ECE can play in promoting East-West relations as a material basis of peace and the easing of tension stands out against the present complicated international political and economic situation, Mr Lyuben Gotsev said.

In conclusion, he said that Bulgaria will continue to work actively for strengthening and increasing the role and the importance of the Economic Commission of the UN for Europe in the implementation of its responsible tasks.

BCP DAILY EXPLAINS ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING

AU291806 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 24 March carries on pages 1 and 3 the first installment of a two-part editorial entitled: "Significant Restructuring of Economic Activity." An introductory note preceeding the first installment explains that it was prompted by readers' letters on self-management, and states. "In order to answer the readers' questions RABOTNICHESKO DELO will carry a series of publications in which, along with the basic problems of restructuring, we will describe the practical experience of the newly formed associations, of economic trusts, enterprises, and primary workers collectives. In today's and tomorrow's issue we outline the basic principles of structural changes in economic management for our readers."

The first installment of the editorial is devoted to the need for economic reforms caused by the country's all-round intensive development, and are based on Todor Zhivkov's "elaborations," expressed in the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the January 1985 and December 1986 BCP Central Commitee plenums. The editorial deals further with the close connection between the scientific-technical revolution and self-management in the economic sector, explaining that "socialist democracy is really embodied in the development of socialist self-management from an economic and social point of view." The editorial adds that "the development of socialist self-management changes the political system, as well as the system of economic, mutual relations and the system of labor relations in the national economic sector." The editorial mentions the need to establish new structures of management, such as economic trusts and associations. Explaining their efficiency, the editorial points out: "The leaderships of trusts and associations are not chiefs that give orders in the enterprises; they represent specialized and competent management organs which achieve greater results through their actions."

RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 25 March carries on page 4, the second and final installment of the editorial, which focuses on "relations between economic units which are implemented not through administrative methods, but on an economic basis." Explaining the essence of the new Code for Economic Activity adopted at the December 1986 BCP Central Committee plenum, the editorial notes that "certain economic leaders are unprepared" for the "dialogue" between economic partners, which replaced the outdated methods of "bureaucratic" communications between superior and subordinate economic organs.

The editorial praises the advantages of the "piece-work system" in economic enterprises, which is based on contracts, and "presents opportunities to introduce new technologies, drastically improve labor productivity, conserve raw materials and energy, and fully exploit production capacities." The editorial emphasizes the advantages of the new economic system, praising in particular the "exact division of rights and obligations among various organizations in the process of management." The self-management method, according to the editorial, enhances the role of the collective in decision-making, without diminishing the role of the elected economic leaders.

The last portion of the editorial reviews the measures applied until now in "the organizational restructuring of national economy", and maps out future tasks. The new "economic councils" and their functions are analyzed and compared with the former ministries. The functions of the new State Plannion Commission, of the new Ministry of Trade, and of the state committees on research, technology, and science are reviewed, as well as the advantages of the new economic associations and trusts which are futher explained.

The editorial closes by saying: "All this makes it necessary to drastically revise ideas of how to implement management activities. The self-management of brigades and enterprises is at the base of these activities. They guarantee the self-management of trusts and associations. A tremendous amount of work is before us in introducing new forms of work in these organizational units under the new conditions. The main thing now is to avoid bureaucracy and deformations due to subjectivism and gross, bureaucratic repression of the rights of self-managing organizations. The organizational restructuring that is implemented today must not be an obstacle, but an incentive for accelerated development, and must guarantee the overfulfillment of the state plan. It must be the basis of a qualitatively new economic growth in all other spheres."

Machine-Building Association Formed

AU311746 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] The Investment Machine-Building Association was formed at an inaugural meeting held in Sofia. Comrade Ognyan Doynov attended the meeting. The chief members of the association are economic organizations in the field of investment machine building, which have united with the common aim of accelerating the rates of qualitative new technological renewal of the country's industrial base. The association will ensure conditions for setting up special-purpose collectivves, broad exchange of technology and design experience with other countries and firms, automation of engineering work, and so on. (?Tsocho) Dimitrov was elected chairman of the association.

CONTROL COMMITTEE DEMANDS MORE OPENNESS

AU011149 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Illegal and unearned incomes of private citizens -- we know that this phenomenon evokes a very negative response in our society. The struggle against it is one of the most important tasks of the Committee on State and People's Control. [paragraph continues]

This struggle is implemented mainly through the okrug control commissions according to Article 38 of the Law on Citizens' Property and through other specialized organs. This is how the public principles of control activities are expanded, in particular, as regards this kind of negative phenomenon.

A report on the work of the okrug control commissions was discussed yesterday at a session of the leadership of the Committee on State and People's Control. It was assessed that, prompted by tips from citizens, the local commissions have compiled a total of 1798 files on cases of illegal income. The commissions in Kurdzhali, Pernik, Smolyan, Tolbukhin town, Mikhaylovgrad, and Silistra have the smallest number of such files. The work of the Blagoevgrad Okrug Commission, where the number of files compiled on the basis of citizens' tips has increased 3 times compared with 1985, has considerably improved. The commissions in these okrugs did not limit themselves to passively awaiting information on illegal and unearned income, but improved the organization and coordination of work with all organs and officials. They processed all the data supplied to them in a thorough and competent manner, collecting the most accurate and complete facts proving the existence of such shortcomings.

It was ascertained that the local commissions still fail to take measures for a broad expansion of openness and criticism of the population, that no sufficient measures are taken to intensify intolerance for all kinds of negative phenomena. Well-organized, joint work with the Fatherland Front and the Bulgarian Trade Unions in connection with investigation of individuals who make profits at the expense of the state, or of other citizens.

It is significant to observe that the majority of tips are provided by citizens or by anonymous authors. This shows, on the one hand, increased social activities by of the people and their intensified intolerance of negative phenomena. On the other hand, the anonymity of numerous tips shows that a critical attitude toward these phenomena is still suppressed and that an atmosphere of open struggle, based on principles, does not exist everywhere.

It was pointed out at the session that it is urgently necessary to direct the efforts of the commissions toward confiscating illegal and unearned incomes not only from illegally operating private craftsmen, tradesmen, and businessmen, but also to extend these confiscations to other spheres of national economy. Numerous data exist on illegal and unearned incomes in the construction sector and in the creative unions, as well as in contracts between individual citizens, and the same applies to contracts between citizens and enterprises. As a result of the 1986 investigation of the Chief Prosecutor's Office alone, in the sector of the construction of country houses, 80 tips have been submitted on illegal purchases and sales of real estate. It is necessary to overcome cliches in the work of the local countrol commissions according to Article 38 of the Law on Citizens' Property. It is necessary to investigate and to eliminate all opportunities of obtaining illegal and unearned incomes.

FURTHER ON CHARTER 77 CALL FOR TROOP WITHDRAWAL

AU011210 Vienna NEUE ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 1 Apr 87 p 6

[Text] Vienna, Prague (APA) -- The Czechoslovak Charter 77 civil rights movement has called for the gradual withdrawal of Soviet troops from the CSSR and for the dismantling of nuclear missiles in that country.

It was stressed in a letter to stateparty chief Gustav Husak and to parliament that the forthcoming visit by Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachev would provide an incentive for overcoming the "political, economic, and moral crisis" in the country that has now lasted almost 2 decades. Gorbachev is reportedly going to visit the CSSR from 6 to 8 April.

The letter continues by stating that the agreements between Prague and Moscow that resulted from the Moscow protocol of August 1986 on the temporary stationing of Soviet troops in the CSSR must be subjected to "a reassessment." A withdrawal of Soviet troops from the CSSR would not only contribute to the reestablishment of Czechoslovakia's national and state sovereignty but "also to peaceful development of the European Continent."

The present crisis in society has doubtless been produced by the "forcible interruption of the development of democratization" in 1968 and by the subsequent policy. The power apparatuses reacted to any criticism with violations of human rights.

The letter, which is dated 23 March, was signed by Charter spokesmen Jan Litominsky, Libuse Silhanova, the writer Vaclav Havel, and by former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek.

PREPARATIONS UNDER WAY FOR GORBACHEV VISIT

Radio Link With Moscow

LD012149 Prague CTK in English 1602 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Prague Apr 1 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak radio has prepared a radio-bridge Moscow-Prague in connection with the planned visit to Prague by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The first of a series of dialogues between the two countries' representatives devoted to various questions of restructuring, including establishment of direct ties between plants and organizations and also joint ventures, will be broadcast on April 2.

Kempny Remarks

AU010927 [Editorial Report] Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 28 March on page 1 carries the opening speech to the Fourth Congress of the Czechoslovak People's Party in Prague on 27 March by Josef Kempny, head of the CPCZ and the CSSR National Front delegation to the congress, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and chairman of the Czech National Council.

At the close of his speech, Kempny notes that "as it was reported, we are getting ready for a visit by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. We will welcome the world's most prominent politician. There is a series of issues on which we want to consult. There is no doubt that this will benefit our country as well as the solution of significant international problems. We are sincerely looking forward to this visit," he says.

EDITORIAL DENIES REPORTED CPCZ, CPSU CONFLICTS

AU011336 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Mar 87 p 1

[Editorial: "In the Spirit of Unity, Alliance, Cooperation, and Friendship"]

[Excerpts] At the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session it was announced by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary -- and simultaneously it was published in Prague and in Moscow on Sunday [29 March] and in our newspapers yesterday [30 March] -- that Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, will arrive in the CSSR in the immediate future for an official friendly visit at the CPCZ Central Committee's invitation. His visit will be a significant event in the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, an expression of the CPCZ's and CPSU's unbreakable unity of views and cohesion, an expression of the strengthening international alliance of our countries and of the deepening and expanding cooperation and integration of our economies and an expression of our collaboration in all spheres of political and social life; it will be a holiday of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

The course of restructuring, creatively formulated at the CPSU Central Committee's January session to suit contemporary conditions and the needs of developing socialism, develops the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism. As the CPSU understands it, restructuring is the resolute overcoming of stagnation processes and the creation of a reliable and efficient mechanism to accelerate economic and social development in Soviet society. [passage omitted] Restructuring is not only the most significant contemporary phenomenon in Soviet reality, it also has broad international validity, because both we and the other socialist countries have to resolve similar tasks. It significantly enriches the theory and practice of the international communist and workers movement, because other fraternal parties are now encountering similar problems, and will also be encountering them in the future.

As was recalled at the fifth CPCZ Central Committee session, the results of the CPSU Central Committee's January session produced an extraordinary response in our country. The theoretical foundations of this are a weapon for our own party, an inspiration for our social practices, an incentive to implement deeper reforms in economic management, an urge to adopt new measures to develop and deepen socialist democracy and to take further steps for the socialist renewal of society. [passage omitted]

It is becoming clear that our tasks and worries and those of the Soviet Communists are similar. This is why we are so deeply interested in their experience in solving restructuring issues and all the problems connected with them. The immediate exchange of the Soviet Union's experience and knowledge acquired in restructuring, and of our plans as devised by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and expressed at the Central Committee session, testifies how purposefully our party is utilizing this source in promoting the realization of the programmatic tasks set by the 17th Congress.

It is true that, at the very time when the various variants of our course regarding serious issues such as further socialist advancement are being weighed, bourgeois information agencies and newspapers are never at a loss for finding masses of insinuations, slanders, and twists to distort the significant measures intended to strengthen socialism's potential. Recently they have been spreading all kinds of fabrications about some alleged conflicts [rozpory] between the CPCZ and CPSU, and about alleged conflicts among our party leadership with regard to the issue of accelerating the CSSR's socioeconomic development. [paragraph continues]

When faced with the steps considered by the CPCZ Central Committee session, they wrote that "the authorities are still reluctant to adopt specific measures to revive the stagnant economy"; "the reform policy is overdue"; "measures taken by the CPCZ are inadequate"; and so forth. This creates the impression that bourgeois propaganda in the West is interested in strengthening socialism and in improving its use of all its possibilities. However, the reverse is true: The West is afraid of the growth of socialist potential; it fears that socialism will enhance its forcefulness and attractiveness; it fears everything that we are currently concerned with achieving -- all that can be significantly aided by an exchange of the fraternal countries' experience, by the expansion of their cooperation, by a strengthening of their integrative ties and by their deepening collaboration in all sectors of socialist construction.

Whenever the top representatives of our countries meet they discuss the weightiest issues of our mutual relations. The same thing will happen now, when we welcome here Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary; and during his negotiations with Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and with other members of our party and state leadership; and during our precious Soviet guest's visit to Bratislava and his meetings with our working people at the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship rallies. We know about Comrade Gorbachev's extraordinary gift of quickly making direct contact with the people from his frequent trips within the Soviet Union; during his visit to our country and the meetings with our working people he is sure to mention what is currently the main thing in the USSR, in our own country, and throughout the socialist world: that it is essential to strengthen the creative potential of socialism and to multiply efforts for peace to avert nuclear ruin.

Under our current conditions the path to this is indicated in the resolution of the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session on the further course in elaborating and fulfilling the program of the 17th CPCZ Congress and on the acceleration of scientific-technical development in our country. Apart from using our own means, powers, resources, and reserves for this, we must make far more intensive use of the possibilities opened up and expanded in our economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member states, and in the further intensification of the socialist economic integration of our community. [passage omitted]

The visit by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, will provide working people throughout our fatherland with an opportunity to solemnly manifest their full support for the USSR's peace and disarmament proposals, and to declare in his presence how highly we esteem the Soviet Union and how attentively we follow -- with well-wishing interest -- all that the CPSU is undertaking in restructuring Soviet society, because all this is also an inspiration for our own party in carrying out the line of the 17th CPCZ Congress for our country's further socialist advancement. His visit will be a grand manifestation of Czechoslovak-Soviet mutuality and unity, our alliance and cooperation, and the friendship and fraternity of our peoples.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM APPROVES PACT SESSION, SFRY VISIT

LD011931 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Prague April 1 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium today appreciated the contribution of last week's session of the Warsaw Treaty States' foreign ministers in Moscow to the socialist countries' cooperation in foreign policy.

It voiced full support for the proposals adopted at the session to solve topical international issues, especially in disarmament, and fully identified itself with the stand that an early conclusion of a separate agreement on the liquidation of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, in the spirit of a recent Soviet proposal, would open the road to the complete removal of nuclear weapons from this continent.

The Presidium heard a report on the visit of its alternate member and Central Committee secretary Jan Fojtik to Yugoslavia March 24 to 27. It appreciated cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and stressed the role of the media in bringing the people of the two friendly countries closer together.

REPORT CLAIMS WEST 'DISTORTED' SFRY STRIKE STORY

AU010925 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Mar 87 pp 1, 4

[J. Loerincz Belgrade report: "Lively, Everyday Relations With Czechoslovakia; Yugoslavia in the Storm of Events"]

[Excerpts] It is a well-proven truth that Czechoslovak-Yugoslav relations maintain good traditions and are lively and comprehensive even today. This truth has been reaffirmed in the last few days here in Yugoslavia.

First of all, the visit by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Central Committee secretary, as well as his talks with the leading representatives of the LCY and the Croatian LC in Belgrade and Zagreb, all had a most constructive course and were concluded with positive results.

Interest in Czechoslovakia was strikingly manifested during the very first hours of the 26th Belgrade automobile salon which opened last Friday [27 March]; a Motokov stand with our passenger cars stood in its main hall. [passage omitted]

However, the Yugoslavs' primary interest is centered on what the present has in store for them. This is due to the fact that, after weeks of preparation, a new government decision is to become valid: the FEC decision to return consumer prices to the level of 1985 and to freeze them for 3 months. Although the measure applies to bread and certain other food products, it can be generally said that it affects the prices of only 10 percent of industrial goods. This is not much, but still...

Aleksandar Donev, federal secretary for markets and general economic affairs, said in the SFRY Assembly that the government is creating conditions for this decision to be consistently respected. He stressed that without these measures that country would be threatened by 129-percent inflation this year. But in this way there is hope that the inflation can be kept at 45 percent; that is about half as much as last year, which was the largest increase in Europe.

However, these measures also include the decision to return wages to a level that would correspond to the country's labor productivity. Leading political and economic representatives are stressing that the country simply cannot afford to consume more than it produces any longer. Nevertheless, this measure was not encountered with ovations by the working people affected. At the Federal Secretariat for Information I was told that during the past few weeks and days the people reacted to the measure by stopping work; a total of 168 strikes were registered, in which less than 20,000 working people -- that is 2 percent of all employed in Yugoslavia -- participated.

This fact notwithstanding, a sharp anti-Yugoslav campaign broke out in the West in this connection. The fact is that FEC President Branko Mikulic stated in an interview to the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL that every means will be used against the political enemies who would like to overthrow Yugoslavia's constitutional order. The West distorted his words and claimed that the government wants to send out troops against the striking workers. And all the while Branko Mikulic did not mention these matters at all in connection with the strikes; his words were aimed directly at the counterrevolutionary activities of various nationalists and so-called dissidents supported from abroad.

Attacks against Yugoslavia produced here a sharp reaction of rejection. The Belgrade paper BORBA wrote that behind all this is an effort to compromise Yugoslavia, to expose it to extortion, and to further complicate its difficult economic situation. At the same time the paper pointed out the broader aspect of the campaign, in which it discerns "dark interest in casting doubt on, and blocking, further progress in the consolidation of European security and of the world peace," especially after the appearance of signs that an agreement on the withdrawal of Soviet and American intermediate-range missiles from Europe could be a possibility.

CPCZ DELEGATION ATTENDS AUSTRIAN CP SESSION

Herman Presents Husak Message

AU010920 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Mar 87 pp 1, 4

[Bedrich Zagar Vienna report: "26th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria (KPOe) Concluded; Fight for the Interests of Austrian Working People; Franz Muhri Reelected KPOe Chairman"]

[Excerpts] Vienna -- The 26th KPOe Congress was concluded yesterday [29 March] after approving two significant documents: the Congress Resolution, as the directive for the party's work in the coming period; and the appeal "jointly for social and democratic alternatives." The delegates' session on Saturday [28 March] evening elected the 11-member Politburo of the party; the congress affirmed Comrade Franz Muhri in his function as chairman. [passage omitted]

Yesterday [29 March] Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the CPCZ's South Moravian Regional Committee, who is heading the CPCZ delegation to the congress, presented the KPOe Congress with comradely greetings from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, and from all Czechoslovak Communists.

The greetings message recalls that the economic and social development and reality of the nuclear age require a new way of thinking and a new approach to solving the burning problems of our present world; the message stresses that the socialist countries are fully aware of this. They are escalating their struggle to avert the threat of a nuclear war and to preserve peace and develop cooperation among peoples. They have erected a set of far-reaching peace proposals against the imperialist armament policy of the United States.

The message expresses appreciation for the KPOe's efforts to secure a peaceful future for mankind, as well as the fraternal ties and all-round cooperation of both Communist Parties which have yielded positive incentives for the development of good-neighborly relations between the two countries. The CPCZ has a deep respect for the activities of the Austrian Communists, their untiring fight for the defense of peace and for the working people's interests, and their loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

In his concluding statement, Franz Muhri evaluated the congress discussion, greatly emphasizing the critical and businesslike nature of the problems formulated. [passage omitted]

Husak Congratulates Muhri

AU011304 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Mar 87 p 1

[CTK report: "On Being Elected to the Post"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committe general secretary, sent Franz Muhri a congratulatory telegram on the latter's reelection as chairman of the Communist Party of Austria (KPOe). In the telegram he expresses the conviction that the fraternal ties and cooperation between the CPCZ and KPOe will continue developing and deepening for the benefit of the working people in both countries, in the interest of consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers movement, as well as in the interests of the common fight for peace, socialism, and progress in the world.

CPCZ'S BEJDA GREETS MEXICAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS

AU011050 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Mar 87 p 7

[CTK report: "CPCZ Delegation's Greetings; Third Congress of the United Socialist Party of Mexico"]

[Text] Mexico (CTK special corespondent) -- The Third Congress of the United Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM) continued on Thursday [26 March] in Mexico's capital with deliberations in working groups. The congress deliberations were also greeted by the foreign delegates attending the congress; among them was Vasil Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head, who is heading the CPCZ delegation to the congress.

In his speech Vasil Bejda conveyed the greetings of Czechoslovak Communists to the members of the PSUM, and then briefly acquainted the congress participants with the Czechoslovak society's efforts to fulfill the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, and above all with efforts aimed at intensifying the economy, restructuring our economic mechanism, and developing socialist democracy.

He then stated that the realities of our present world demand a new approach to solving the world's problems. The socialist states are well aware of this. This is proved by the set of far-reaching proposals submitted by the USSR and other socialist countries for disarmament and for restructuring international relations on the principles of the comprehensive system of international security. This policy has introduced a new quality into international relations, and it is gaining steadily increasing support, Bejda said. He particularly underscored the significance of the recent Soviet proposal to eliminate intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

In concluding his speech the head of the CPCZ delegation expressed appreciation for the PSUM's fight for true independence and democratic development in Mexico. He wished the PSUM much success in its efforts to consolidate the unity of left-wing and progressive forces, and assured it that the Czechoslovak Communists are interested in developing mutual cooperation.

STROUGAL REPORTS TO JOINT CHAMBERS ON ECONOMY

AU300600 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Mar pp 3, 4

["Report on the Implementation of the CSSR Government's Programmatic Statement," delivered by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR premier, at the Fourth Joint Session of the People's Chamber and the Chamber of Nations of the CSSR Federal Assembly, held in Prague on 24 March]

[Text] A year has elapsed since the 17th CPCZ Congress, whose ideas have entered the public awareness as the strategic line of accelerating the socioeconomic development of our socialist society.

The Federal Government's programmatic statement, too, proceeded from this line. Allow me to render to the Federal Assembly an account of the commitments which the Federal Government took upon itself in this statement.

The economic development of the first 15 months of the Eighth 5-Year Plan has not been in full agreement with the intensification requirements contained in the Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress. The contradictory nature which characterized the development of the economy in the past 5-year plan manifests itself -- with an even greater acuteness than at that time -- in some directions.

We made headway in the socioeconomic development because the dynamism of national income came close to the planned growth rate and grew by 3.4 percent, of Kcs20.6 billion. Virtually all branches either fulfilled or overfulfilled the production plan. Agriculture, too, almost attained the annual target, thanks to a relatively high overfulfillment of the planned tasks in animal husbandry. However, the fact that the grain harvest fell more than 600,000 metric tons short of the plan is more than noticable, all the more so as the protracted winter is delaying the timely start of the spring work, which is so essential. Agricultural enterprises must, therefore, be thoroughly prepared to eliminate this unfavorable situation.

This also holds true for the consumption of fuels and energy, which increased by 1.6 million metric tons of standard fuel. This fact calls for the utmost conservation measures everywhere.

However, the fulfillment of the plant's quantity indicators does not represent the core of the problems and difficulties we face. The main and most serious problems lie in qualitative deviations from the planned development. These provide evidence of the fact that we are not succeeding in ensuring the intensification targets set by the 17th CPCZ Congress. The problems relate to production efficiency, to the standard of the maximalization of production on domestic and foreign markets, to the quality of products and technologies, to disruptions in the national economic distribution system, to shortcomings in capital construction and in the way inventories are handled, as well as to the lower [than planned] level of exports to nonsocialist states. These are the main bottlenecks and critical spots of our current economic development.

One of the main causes is the economic enterprise sphere's inadequate and inflexible approach to the introduction of the scientific and technical progress results into the production practiced, which was again criticized at the latest session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

However, the most general reason for our rather slow progress in the main strategic direction -- that is, in ensuring a new quality of economic growth -- is to be found in the unsatisfactory management standard, in inadequate work discipline and technological discipline, and in inconsistency when it comes to respecting and promoting national interests. This applies to central agencies, including the Federal Government, as well as to the economic enterprise sphere where, on top of this, there is an increased tendency to search for alibis, an endeavor to see only one's own interests, and a reluctance to take risks and become involved in conflicts.

The government will be discussing matters connected with ensuring the implementation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the state plan for 1987, including the specification of some of its tasks, in a few days. This discussion will not be, and cannot be, about a comprehensive adjustment or about lightening the burden of the 1987 plan and the entire 5-year plan, as some sectors, economic production units, and enterprises believe. Acquiescing to their proposals would amount to reducing the growth of national income this year to only 2 percent. We will insist that it is not only essential, but also realistic, to ensure the implementation of the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress, and that the tasks left unfulfilled from the first year must be made up as much as possible in the course of this year, or in some cases in the subsequent years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This also applies to the nonfulfillment of production tasks in the first months of this year. The enterprises and economic production units must determine a concrete program of action to compensate for these shortfalls in a short period of time, not only from the viewpoint of fulfilling adjusted net output, but, above all, from the viewpoint of the structure and range of production. This will have a positive influence on the continuous production flow and will also help eliminate shortcomings in material and equipment supplies. Of course, suppliers and users must also agree on these programs. In the enterprises and economic production units that are not fulfilling their planned tasks, specific programs and measures must be worked out to guarantee their fulfillment. The economic plans for the Eighth 5-Year Plan must be fine-tuned without delay, and sanctioned by the superior agencies.

Given that the essence of our problems is the quality of work and management, it is precisely here that we must seek solutions, and not by lowering the targets we adopted at the 17th CPCZ Congress which are embodied in the Law on the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This is at present the main thrust of the government's work and the purpose of the measures it takes to restore the healthy development of the economy.

Measures for a Dynamic and Balanced Development [subhead]

As far as concrete measures designed to ensure a dynamic and balanced development of the economy are concerned, we concentrate our attention, in particular, on capital construction and inventories. It seems to be absolutely essential to reduce the volume of recently begun investment projects by approximately Kcs8 billion this year. The projects involved are those where inspections demonstrated either a below-average technical standard or their inadequate preparedness. We shall search for the greatest reserves at projects that are the least effective and the costliest ones. A further reduction of the volume of recently begun construction projects by Kcs20 to 30 billion is being prepared for next year.

It is obvious that this is not a one-time campaign. We shall continue to consider investment plans more strictly, and to reevaluate them. This is the only way of dealing with a situation in which, on the one hand, enterprises are short of funds to effectively modernize and retool the production base and, on the other hand, projects are implemented which do not produce the promised return. This year the government will discuss a proposal to eliminate the shortcomings in this area with the aim of raising the efficiency of the capital assets' replacement.

This issue is indivisibly linked with the efficient application of the results of science and technology in practical life, whose undisputed priority was emphasized yet again by the latest session of the CPCZ Central Committee. The Federal Government will discuss in the immediate future the results and conclusions of that session, and will adopt substantive and organizational measures for their thorough implementation in basic and applied research, as well as in the production sphere.

Although innovation and the technological retooling of the production base constitute the basic prerequisites of raising the technical-economic standards and competitiveness of our products, great untapped potentials are also hidden in the quality of Czechoslovak products. Quality development in 1986 confirmed the long-term trend, which is not favorable and breeds great material as well as moral losses both on the domestic and foreign markets.

To fend off this trend, we have adopted the well-known measures aimed at raising the quality of production, including more rigid inspective interventions where these are warranted by the situation. Such quality control procedures have already been introduced in five enterprises. The results of our findings, thus far, show that the problems center on the nonadherence to set technological procedures and on inadequate technical control. The forwarding of some products has been temporarily halted on the basis of the inspection groups' intervention. At the same time, measures have been adopted concerning the organization of technological processes, quality testing has been made more rigid, and maintenance of the manufacturing equipment has been improved.

To achieve a fundamental turnabout with respect to the quality of production it is inevitable, however, that additional measures be taken. That is why the government will discuss in the first half of the year the draft principles of a quality control system as an integral part of the work on restructuring the economic mechanism.

Similarly, we also intend to continue the struggle against national economic losses arising from the disproportionate growth of inventories. In this respect, the government took an unequivocal step at the end of last year when it decided not to accept demands for continued crediting of excessive inventories.

This step was justified because, in the final analysis, operation credits frequently represent one of the ways of concealing what amounts to inefficient production in poor quality and undesirable structure.

Before the end of this half-year, the additional needed measures will be adopted to restore internal economic balance. They will introduce more rigid criteria both into the planning and standardization of inventories and into the issuing and credit policy in general.

Cooperation With the Countries of CEMA -- a Vital Interest [subhead]

Further progress was made in 1986 on cooperation and integration with the CEMA countries, particularly with the Soviet Union. We take an active part in working to implement the conclusions of last November's working meeting between the leading representatives of the fraternal parties of socialist countries that are CEMA members, which suggegsted new forms of progressive economic and scientific-technical interaction. We participate in preparing the restructuring of the mechanism of socialist economic integration and CEMA activity and in drawing up the collective concept of international socialist division of labor for the next 15-20 years. We do so with the awareness that this is in the vital interest of our entire community, and hence, the vital interest of the CSSR.

That is why we also strive to have both integration and the activity of CEMA serve as a dynamizing factor of the economic development of each member-country and of the community as a whole. We regard as inevitable the full application of economic criteria in the division of labor perceived in this way.

We devote ourselves with the same attention to the implementation of the long-term program of developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries through the year 2000. This implementation is not free of difficulties since it is still under the sway of inefficient and outdated approaches. We have started to organize direct ties and, in designated cases, we have begun to set up joint associations and enterprises with Soviet partners. We believe that the experiences acquired in this process will help us very soon to advance faster and on a wider front.

Trade and economic cooperation with nonsocialist states also call for a sufficiently flexible course of action, one commensurate with developments on the world markets. Machinery and equipment exports to advanced capitalist states, as well as their proportion in our total exports to this area, increased last year compared with 1985. However, as far as total exports are concerned our producers and foreign trade organizations failed to fetch higher export prices and the profitability of exports further deteriorated.

The continued inadequate adaptability of Czechoslovak exports to the requirements of the increasingly demanding foreign markets is reflected, in addition to the aforementioned price problems, also in the terms of payment under which our products are exported.

Producers, foreign trade organizations, and the state bank must heed more to ensuring balanced payment relations in specific commercial transactions as well as with regard to individual trade territories. We also envisage a more effective mobilization of assets tied up in our claims aborad.

Before the end of this half-year, the government will discuss a specific program of action to raise the efficiency of our exports and imports and intensify our cooperation and collaboration with foreign partners up to the year 1990.

The Federal Government is also living up to its commitment concerning the long-term outlook of socioeconomic development through the year 2000. It has discussed the progress of this work, which is organized by the State Planning Commission and the State Commission for Scientific-Technical Development and Investment Promotion, and it has also delineated the responsibilities of central agencies and the role of the enterprise sphere in this respect.

We have been striving to imprint on this work a character commensurate with the magnitude of the tasks, the novelty of the era, and the need to accelerate development on the basis of thorough national economic intensification from the start. We are trying to find departure points that would substantially raise the quality and performance of the national economy, thereby improving its world standing.

We proceed from the realization that, relying just on ourselves, we can neither assimilate technical development in the entire needed width of the present trends in science and technology, nor introduce and maintain all the manufacturing sectors which a modern society needs. This makes our decisionmaking all the more complicated and fraught with responsibility.

Therefore, it is natural that this work be very closely connected with similar endeavors in the entire socialist community. I am thinking of both the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, and the preparation of the long-term concept of division of labor within the framework of CEMA.

The Basis -- A Well-Thought-Out Social Policy [subhead]

A well-thought-out social policy -- and, within its framework, remuneration for work -- is the basic active factor of economic development.

We proceed from the realistic possibilities of wage increases embodied in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, from the premise that wage increases must be in strict accordance with the growth of the social productivity of labor. That is why we have stipulated more demanding conditions for the creation and ultilization of wage resources, compared with the preceding 5-year period, and why we implement throughout the sphere of material production the program of increasing the economic effectiveness of wage systems.

The Federal Government will review the effect of these measures this year. Critical voices coming from the workplace provide evidence of formalistic attitudes in the wage policy, of a contraction of the scope for possible wage differentials, and of excessive interference of the center into the responsibility of enterprises in this sphere.

It will be inevitable, therefore, to make a more fundamental reappraisal of the current practice and substantially enhance the responsibility of enterprises, especially in distributing the above-tariff components of wages.

We will be reviewing the situation in some sectors and professions where the level of wage-earning possibilites is demonstrably, and unjustifiably, trailing behind very soon. These include certain groups of personnel in the state and cooperative trade sector, urban public transport and bus services, the food industry, education and cultural establishments administered by national committees.

The Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development approved by the 17th CPCZ Congress directed the government and the relevant agencies, inter alia, to adopted additional social measures to improve the living standards of some categories of pensioners and families with children.

In this connection I would like to point out that the government is fully aware of the urgency of this task and that the necessary proposals are in the works. However, it must be realized that shortcomings in fulfilling the qualitative aspects of economic development limit, to a certain extent, the amount of funds we can afford to allocate to the purpose of further improving the living standards of designated groups of the population.

One of the indicators demonstrating the level of success of our economic development is, without doubt, the quality of the domestic market functions and services of all kinds. We realize things are far from perfect in this respect and that citizens rightly draw attention to a number of shortcomings. The government has, therefore, instructed work to be accelerated on those parts of the restructuring of the economic mechanism that affect this sphere.

We will assess before the end of the half-year the extent to which we will be able -- beginning next year -- to set about substantially simplifying the planning process, arranging supplier-consumer relations more rationally, promoting elements of socialist entrepreneurship based on the necessary motivation, and scrapping unnecessary local, organizational, and other restrictions that have until now stood in the way of a smooth operation of trade and services. I have already mentioned the fact that we intend to improve the wage conditions for certain categories of trade employees. We will, of course, also expect them to do better work and to take a greater interest in the customer.

People also make justified remarks about transportation and communication services. A concentrated endeavor to raise the standard and comfort of traveling must be in the center of interest of all the transportation staff. We also cannot back away from the demand for a marked improvement in the cost-effectiveness of this branch and a substantial reduction of the losses it incurs.

In addition to raising the quality and speed of and substantially expanding communication services, especially with regard to the installation of telephones, we regard it as essential to accelerate the process of perfecting monetary transactions, to expand cashless transfers, and to provide the necessary technical equipment for this innovation.

As far as housing construction is concerned, the government pays continuous attention to the implementation of the set program -- both with regard to the number and quality of apartments to be completed -- and the provision of public and technical facilities. We will demand that the relevant agencies more energetically overcome shortcomings in the preparedness of housing construction, as a result of which there is, once again, a disproportionate concentration of the apartments' completion in the final years of the 5-year plan. At the same time we must consider the possibilities of increasing housing construction in the capital of Prague.

Although the present volume of housing construction is considerably limited by the great demands for investments in the production sector, including the export of building capacities for the projects of integration, we must expeditiously eliminate those obstacles connected with the quality of management, poor efficiency, low work discipline, and order at the building sites.

The Federal Government and the governments of the two republics adopted a comprehensive document in the second half of last year which pursues the aim of a marked improvement of the situation in the housing economy However, we cannot voice satisfaction with the way in which it is being implemented Our endeavor is to have the coordinated fulfillment of set tasks find its positive reflection as soon as possible in the maintenance of the housing stock, in its accelerated modernization, and in a better quality of housing-related services.

Health Care Needs Material Provisions [subhead]

Alongside the solution of national economic tasks, the government also devoted attention to the problems of health care, education, and culture.

The main issue as far as health care is concerned was the further development of local health services as one of the prerequisites of preventive medical care. We have achieved a situation where more than 75 percent of all industrial and agricultural employees are looked after by a company physician.

The government regards as an urgent task a substantial improvement in the quality of outpatient and inpatient care. An experiment will be launched soon in some districts of the Czech SR, which will permit citizens to choose a physician at their own discretion in their district. The experiment should, aside from other things, test the effectiveness and quality of the work of medical personnel as well as new forms of their evaluation.

It will be impossible to introduce modern and more effective methods of diagnosis and treatment, make prompt practical use of the results of medical research, and improve the provision of services without providing medical establishments with more space and improving their technical facilities. We realize that the provision of some fields of medicine with technical devices trails behind world standards. However, there are many cases of this frequently very expensive equipment being inefficiently distributed and, consequently, ineffectively used. The relevant ministries have therefore been charged with the task of submitting to the Federal Government before the end of this year a program for securing medical equipment in the current and subsequent 5-year plans and for its better utilization.

A complicated situation also persists with regard to the capital construction of medical establishemtns. Both the planners' and investors' lack of preparedness, and the contractors are to blame for this. This holds true, in particular, for the situation in the capital of Prague. The ministries of health, national committees, and the construction sector must therefore improve the quality of their work in this sphere.

As far as pharamaceuticals are concerned, it is realistic to assume that the task of increasing their production by roughly 40 percent in this 5-year plan will be fulfilled. Shortcomings with respect to their required assortment linger on in spite of this. This applies, in particular, to new types of medication and to medication produced under license. Specialization and cooperation in the production of pharmaceuticals within the framework of CEMA has not yet reached the needed level either.

The government is aware of the problems in supplies of pharmaceuticals to the population and it realizes what difficulties patients sometimes have procuring them. The government is trying to improve this situation within the framework of its possibilities through extraordinary allocations of foreign currency for the purchase of pharmaceuticals as well as raw materials for their production.

All the more so do I have to stress another aspect of this problem, the fact that serious shortcomings continue to exist in the way pharmaceuticals and medical materials are used. There is, above all, an unjustifiably high consumption of some types of these materials.

The need is becoming apparent for the pertinent ministries to subject this area, and at the same time, the entire health care system, to an analysis from the viewpoints of efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and quality and, according to the results of this analysis and to needs, to optimize the management and organization of health care at all levels -- from the ministry down to the hospital, health care district, pharmaceutical production enterprise, or individual pharmacy.

Projecting Changes Also Into Education [subhead]

The development of our society with all the changes that accompany or condition this development cannot but find its reflection also in a sphere of such importance as education and upbringing. Our educational system must thoroughly consider all the issues connected with this and it must adapt in due course to the new situation.

It is in this spirit that the restructuring of the educational system, which started 10 years ago and which is now being implemented at the secondary school level, will continue.

The number of students at secondary schools will increase by a full one-quarter in the current 5-year plan. This is an important fact which generates new demands for space and cadres. It goes without saying that it is necessary to continuously optimize the network of secondary schools by taking into account long-term trends in the development of this age group. The ministries of education must speedily tackle these tasks, which also include the task of improving the care given to the entire pedagogical staff, especially in Prague. Apart from North Bohemia, it is precisely Prague where the situation is the most difficult one in this respect.

Last year we adopted the program for the computerization of the school system in the years 1986-90. All types of schools are being gradually equipped with the necessary hardware and the appropriate software. We will spend Kcs3.5 billion on this program, but this is an unavoidable and necessary investment in the upcoming generation. The relevant sectors should exert efforts to accelerate the implementation of this program.

The development of science and technology in general calls for an intensification of the care given to talented students.

Only partial measures have been implemented thus far and the ministries of education should more effectively cooperate with all interested institutions and bodies in this respect. Neither should we neglect the issue of more effectively awakening the interest of talented young people in technical disciplines and in the study of natural sciences.

The vast scientific-technical potential of the institutions of higher learning must be linked to a higher degree with practice and focused on the most important directions of the development of society, on the solution of the tasks of the Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technological Progress of the Member-States of CEMA Until the Year 2000, and on building additional joint scientific-production associations. At the same time, the issue of these institutions' material interest in the results achieved in this sphere must be speedily brought to a solution.

In its programmatic statement the government set itself the task of continuing to devote the appropriate attention to the preparation of the young generation for workers professions. In 1986 we adopted new principles governing the financial and material provisions for students of secondary vocational schools. As far as the curriculums of these schools -- which have come under fire -- are concerned, the ministries of education, following an agreement with the respective sectors, have prepared proposals for alterations, which will be implemented from the beginning of the next school year. However, we have to draw attention to the duty of the pertinent central agencies and of the enterprise sphere to enhance their cooperation with national committees, under whose jurisdiction falls the education of the working youth, to substantially accelerate the pace of the construction of new school capacities and workshops and to secure a sufficient number of pedagogues.

In keeping with its programmatic statement, the government also concerned itself with economic issues concerning culture and the arts. It approved a number of measures with regard to the economic management of cultural organizations, measures aimed at subduing undesirable commercialism, which had a negative impact on publishing and production plans, as well as on other aspects of cultural activity.

The modernization of the material and technical base of culture was also on the agenda of the government's deliberations. A decision was made to start constructing the Prague radio broadcasting station and of additional facilities for Czechoslovak television on the Kavci Hills [in Prague]. To name just the most important projects, I will also mention the continuing reconstruction of the Great Exhibition Palace, which will house the Modern Arts Gallery, and the construction of the Slovak National Theater.

We are fully aware that environmental protection is a very serious sociopolitical issue, especially in some regions of our republic.

The construction of a total of 230 major ecological projects, with calculated costs of almost Kcs13 billion, started in the course of 1986.

However, we still cannot be satisfied with the approach of all levels of management, agencies, and bodies to ecological issues. An indifferent and inflexible attitude to comprehensively ensuring investments in environmental protection persists in a number of instances.

Let us recall how many times in the course of last year our public was rightly outraged by cases of sloppiness that caused poisonous substances to escape into the atmosphere or to be spilled into streams. Many of these problems can be resolved without any expensive investments -- it is enough to enforce discipline, consistency, and increased attention at each place of work, and to strictly penalize culprits.

The Key Task -- Restructuring the Economic Mechanism [subhead]

We stressed in the programmatic statement that we regard the restructuring of the economic mechanism as a key task. We, the forces of our economists, and the staff of the production and theoretical spheres, concentrated on this task and availed ourselves of the experiences of, above all, the Soviet Union.

You are familiar with the results of this wide-ranging work. They have aroused the attention and interest of the broad public and I can say that the response is positive.

We are now in the process of forging the "Principles" [for restructuring the economic mechanism] into a comprehensive document. This comprehensive document should be ready for publication by the end of this year following its discussion in party and state agencies.

The most important thing is to achieve that all responsible agencies and everyone working on the document grasp the generally valid meaning and spirit of the principles of restructuring and avoid a narrow parochial approach and the defense of antiquated methods and their own interests, which had frequently hampered the implementation of some major party and government tasks and resolutions in the past.

This is naturally connected with perfecting the entire political system and with promoting socialist democracy and cadre work, issues that were stressed by the latest session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The primary responsibility for compiling individual parts of the document rests with the central agencies. However, we continue to count on the active particiption of our scientists and researchers as well as with the highly desirable cooperation of economic organizations, including the presentation of opposing views [oponentura].

Although paramount attention is being paid to the process of restructuring the management of our economy, we do not claim that all has been in complete order and that things are moving forward smoothly without problems and conflicts. We are receiving signals from our working people, enterprises, party organizations, and the media of mass information and propaganda to the effect that a number of officials in the apparatus of central agencies and among the middle echelon personnel continue their efforts to dilute the fundamental ideas of restructuring, to defer things, or to do them by halves. This is what we see as the greatest danger, one that might jeopardize the introduction of the new economic mechanism.

In the course of this year we intend to use on a broader scale the possibilities of testing within the framework of the experiment some of the elements of the "Principles" already proved to be quite beyond dispute.

Two economic production units have been taking part in the experiment since 1 January, which involves enhancing the autonomy of economic organizations and their responsibility for efficient development. Additional selected economic production units and some enterprises of the consumer goods, engineering, and food industries will join the experiment as of 1 April or 1 July. We also intend to accelerate the introduction of the new elements of the economic mechanism into the sphere of trade, local economy, and production cooperatives because this sphere directly affects the meeting the population's needs.

The elements of the "Principles" concerning foreign trade must be implemented more consistently and rapidly. The government has approved some general rules to govern the development of direct ties in the field of international scientific-technical and production cooperation, which concern material incentives, a modification of fiscal-economic instruments, and some organizational changes, all of them aimed at a closer integration between manufacturers and foreign trade.

The restructuring of the economic mechanism will, logically, necessitate a number of changes in universally binding legislative regulations.

According to level-headed estimates, it will be necessary to change at least 20 legal norms. The most important step will be the drawing up of a new law on the state enterprise, which should address in an all-embracing form all the main economic and legal issues concerning the standing and the function of the basic units of the national economy under the new conditions. The principles of this bill will be prepared in the course of the first half-year of 1987.

It will be necessary to reexamine and substantially revise several laws pertaining to the most important instruments of national economic management. This will concern, in particular, the laws on planning, levies, taxes, budgetary rules, and the labor force. Furthermore, this will concern the system of regulations governing external economic relations, including the sphere of foreign currency, the sphere of the enterprises' financial management, the state control of prices, and so forth. A marked simplification throughout the management hierarchy will also be required in the entire area of information of a social and economic nature.

An amendment of the Labor Code is now in the works, with the participation of the Central Trade Union Council. This amendment should respond to the new standing of economic organizations and labor collectives, accentuate the demand for good quality and disciplined work, and ensure the rights and obligations of organizations and employees connected with this.

This entire process taking place in the legal order has made it necessary to halt several regulations that have either been drawn up by the ministries or have even already been passed on to the government for discussion. This is one of the reasons why the government will not fulfill the legislative program in line with the originally set timetable.

The conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the government's programmatic statement also provide for other steps to perfect and strengthen our legal order. The government has submitted for discussion the draft principles of a trademark bill aimed at systematically reinforcing accountability for the quality of products and services. The basic point of departure of the amendment to the bill on the state testing system, which is on the drawing board, is the introduction of more rigid terms when appraising the quality of products and the efficiency of production.

Additional draft bills are now in the final stage of preparation and will soon be submitted to the Federal Assembly. The bill on the generation, distribution, and consumption of heat should serve as a norm enforcing orientation toward fuel and energy conservation in the heat-generating economy; the draft bill on the State Power Inspection Authority amends the position, tasks, and powers of inspection agencies in the sphere of the power economy; and the draft bill on veterinary care stipulates the terms of increased attention to be paid to the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of animal husbandry and, more broadly, the terms of care to be given animals in general.

In addition to these draft bills, we have also drawn up and will soon submit to you, the draft of principles to govern amendments to the Code of Law. This is a significant measure, which stipulates stricter terms for the publication of generally binding legislative regulations to more effectively regulate their number and, above all, their quality.

The alleviation of the negative social repercussions called forth by adverse influences of the working environment is the content of a bill on extraordinary miners' benefits, the principles of which will be submitted to the Federal Assembly before the end of this year. Work is also being concluded on the preparation of a draft bill on the protection and exploitation of mineral riches.

I am confident that we shall successfully cope with all the tasks awaiting us this year and in the years to come and that a contribution to this will be made by the government's traditionally good and effective cooperation with the Federal Assembly and the committees of both its chambers.

Against Negative Phenomena [subhead]

An important and inseparable part of the struggle to assert the strategy of acceleration set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress is also an intensification of the struggle against violations of the principles of socialist legality, ethics, and labor discipline, and against other negative manifestations.

A great deal has already been set in motion in this regard, but at one and the same time we must frankly admit that we can definitely not be satisfied with the results that have been achieved, particularly with the fact that the effectiveness of the control mechanisms in agencies and organizations continues to be insufficient.

Although the ministries have itemized the measures adopted by the Federal Government with regard to illicit enrichment and the imposition of sanctions on property or property gains from dishonest sources, the results of checks that have been conducted demonstrate that in a number of monitored organizations these measures have been implemented inadequately.

The practices of managers of economic organizations and other institutions failing to report to the relevant agencies instances of property theft that are in socialist ownership; conniving to violate labor, planning, and financial discipline; underestimating or condoning these and other shortcomings; and failing to draw any conclusions from them lingers on at many places.

It is clearly apparent that it will be unavoidable to take far more effective action along the lines of state and economic agencies against violations of the principles of socialist legality, ethics, and discipline, in the spirit of the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium of February 1983.

Experience simultaneoulsy confirms that the center of the battle against crime and other forms of antisocial activity will have to be shifted to the sphere of social prevention. Naturally, this cannot be only the concern of the National Security Corps. the prosecuting agencies, and the courts. After all, all state agencies, social orgnizations, enterprise and plant managements, and the boards of other institutions are obligated to expose and eliminate the causes of crime and to improve social relations and enforce the principles of the socialist way of life. We shall always insist on this.

The prevention of juvenile deliquency is of extraordinary importance in this regard. Each one of us must be alarmed by the fact that a certain segment of the young generation has taken a fancy to alcohol and that the use of narcotic substances is spreading also in our country, often with lethal results. Here one should take a tough action against the people who lead young people astray or provide them with the opportunity for such dangerous hazards to their health, and sometimes even their lives.

Alcoholism and other forms of addiction represent a social problem of such gravity that it will apparently be necessary to adopt also new legislative measures.

A new bill on combatting alcoholism and other forms of addiction is currently in the works. Also on the drawing boards are the supplementation and extension of the punishments which the existing penal code foresees for the unauthorized production and possession of narcotic and toxic substances, to make the respective stipulations of the penal code reflect the growing antisocial dangerousness of drug-related offenses.

New Principles for the Activity of State Administration [subhead]

The new mechanism of management will also require a suitable restructuring of the state administration. We can significantly reinforce the autonomy of enterprises only in connection with incisive changes in the content and methods of the activity of, in particular, the central agencies of state administration.

We must carry out this process in the awareness that the efficiency of the functioning of the center, which secures the operation of the national economy and the entire society, and its irreplaceable role in restructuring the system of management must not be impaired.

The national committees entered a new election period last year and started to implement the electoral programs of the National Front, programs which represent a significant contribution to our efforts to accelerate the socioeconomic development.

In these programs, the national committees set for themselves tasks, on the basis of principles approved by the governments, which to an increasing degree respond to the needs of citizens and society. What I have in mind are ecological projects, especially sewage water treatment plants, the improvement of social services for the population, and the construction of all kinds of projects for the benefit of the general public.

National committees have significantly contributed to gradually expanding the scope of provided services and the network of service facilities. Next to local economy enterprises and production cooperatives, there are almost 70,000 employees in newly established small service facilties run by national committees, and also 35,000 citizens working on their own with the permission of the national committee. All in all, more than 100,000 citizens are thus legally entitled to provide services.

We believe that it will be only beneficial to continue to expand the provision of services for citizens, to simplify the permission procedure, and to introduce without unnecessary delays new forms benefitting the state and the citizen, such as the economic renting of some facilities. We must also make progress in switching service organizations to the conditions of the new economic mechanism. In all these undertakings, use must be made of the experiences acquired in implementing the CPCZ Central Committee's 1982 resolution on the development of services.

The economic reform also concerns the sphere of national committees and the work of the organizations which they administer, taking into consideration, naturally, the specific conditions of their activity. The generally valid principle of the economic independence and profitability of enterprises must be observed, but the criterion of the satisfaction of citizens' needs must not be absent either.

We foresee that the application of the new economic mechanism will also introduce the duty of centrally adminstered organizations to remit part of the resources they create to the budgets of the respective national committees, according to their residency. In this way, national committees will be provided with an important opportunity to effectively shape the conditions under which citizens live and, at the same time, with a greater interest in the economic results of the enterprises operating on the territory under their jurisdiction.

The further promotion of democratic principles in the activity of deputies and elected agencies as well as, naturally, in the work of the apparatus also continues to be a very important task of national committees. The government realizes that all major social tranformations in our country have always been effected with the national committes participating fully in the process. It will, therefore, see to it that the measures it is preparing in cooperation with the governments of the two republics respect and reinforce the political role of national committees as agencies of people's power and administration.

This does not concern the national committees alone.

In his opening speech at the latest session of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Gustav Husak explicated and substantiated our attitude to making use of the inspirations and experience of the CPSU and, in particular, of the conclusions of the January session of its Central Committee on the issues of further developing socialist democracy and cadre policy. The Federal Government takes an active part in working out the specific conclusions which the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium adopted on these issues.

We consider it very important to help with our entire activity of securing a proper functioning of the political system of our society and involving particularly the National Front and its major organizations in the preparation of key governmental measures.

Clear Foreign Political Objectives [subhead]

The orientation and activity of the government in the sphere of foreign policy consistently proceeds from the resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress. Our endeavor is to make as active a contribution as possible to the coordinated peace offensive spearheaded by the Soviet Union, to help strengthen the positions of socialism, to isolate the aggressive forces of imperialism, and to restore to health the world situation.

The course of action by the socialist community as a whole and, hence, also coordination among individual fraternal countries, have assumed exceptional importance. Overall, we were successful in promoting a qualitatively new standard of cooperation between our states in the spirit of the decisions that arose from last year's session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Budapest and from the meeting of the highest representatives of CEMA member-states in Moscow. We welcomed the boosts produced by these consultations, boosts which concern all aspects of cooperation, especially the political, economic, and military ones. The government is currently working on a number of proposals designed to signficantly change the content and the forms particularly of economic cooperation, and to contribute to the joint effort for a better functioning of CEMA, especially through the introduction of diverse forms of integration, such as direct ties between enterprises and organizations and joint ventures.

The thrust of Czechoslovak foreign policy was also characterized by the stances that we assumed at the United Nations, in international organizations, at regional conferences, and in dozens of bilateral talks where we promoted the comprehensive system of world peace, security, and cooperation. We participated fully in the coordinated efforts of the Warsaw Pact member-states to attain disarmament also in chemical and conventional weapons, in connection with the "Appeal of the Warsaw Pact Member States to the Members of NATO and All European Countries" adopted at the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. We also contributed our share to the consultations in Vienna on this topic, going on between states of the two military alliances in Europe. The frequency of bilateral talks with Western states, including members of NATO, significantly increased.

We have welcomed the Soviet proposal of 28 February 1987 to single out and exclude the problem of intermediate-range missiles in Europe, together with appropriate changes also in Asia, from the so-called Reykjavik package and sign an agreement on their elimination. If this plan, which has our full backing, is implemented, then the operational and tactical missiles deployed on our territory, as well as in the GDR, under an agreement with the Soviet Union will become redundant [nadbytecne].

Another important initiative, launched by the CPCZ and the SED, is the idea to set up a zone free of chemical weapons, which we proposed with the Government of the GDR to the ruling representatives in Bonn.

It must also be said that the many foreign contacts of CPCZ representatives, especially those with partners in Western Europe, have brought a number of impulses in this and other directions. The contribution of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president to the implementation of the party and state objectives of Czechoslovak foreign policy has been irreplaceable.

At the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, we displayed initiative by co-authoring 17 proposals that have been submitted there by the socialist countries. Czechoslovakia has assumed the sponsorship of four of these proposals, which will therefore become the subject of our heightened attention in the future. As far as the issue of military exercises is concerned, last month we were the first country ever to have applied the principles of the Stockholm conference with regard to on-site inspection.

We sincerely welcome the improvement of relations with socialist countries on the Asian Continent. Our approaching talks with the highest representatives of the PRC are also being prepared in this spirit. We fully support the constructive steps of the Soviet Union in the Middle East, Asia, and other regions.

Czechoslovak foreign policy must actively come up with its own intiatives -- naturally, while respecting the interests of our allies and following an agreement with them. This should also take the form of all-round contacts because adherence to the principles of the international law and the enforcement of the new system of international security should become the concern of every inhabitant of our world. We want to present our positions more competently before the Western public as well as in the developing world. We intend to pursue a matter-of-fact dialogue on all crucial problems of mankind in harmony with our historical traditions and in line with the socialist ideals. In relations with the developing world, we still strictly observe the principles of support to the struggle against all forms of the policy of neocolonialism and racism which, together with the other designs of imperialism, continue to pose a serious threat to peace, national independence, and progress.

Naturally, we realize very well that the acceleration of the socioeconomic development in our country and in the countries of our allies must be safeguarded against all external chances. That is why the Federal Government will continue to see to it that the Czechoslovak People's Army is provided with all it needs in the event of a threat to our independence and in the event of a threat by force to the entire socialist community.

In a few days we will welcome in Prague Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. His arrival is awaited by the broad Czechoslovak public with an unprecedented interest and we are confident that his cordial reception will be a confirmation of the depth of the emotions we harbor for the Soviet Union, our greatest ally and our liberator. The visit will surely not only further extend the horizons of our brotherhood and strengthen party and state bonds but also stimulate the forms and contents of our future cooperation.

All the qualitatively new features that have influenced our modern history and that have ultimately also determined the further path of Czechoslovakia and its working people and that have, as a result, brought us in a law-governed process and in all respects side by side with the Soviet Union -- all of them are realized by us yet again in this year of the 70th anniversary of Great October. For us this signifies not just the recollection of great ideas, but it is an order to work more, and better, for the best social system in the world. After all, there is no more dignified way of celebrating this jubilee than by exerting efforts for a dynamic development of our society, a development commensurate with the closing years of the 20th century.

The directions of precisely such a development were discussed and determined by the 17th CPCZ Congress. In implementing its line, we intend to make use of all the valuable suggestions and experiences brought by the 27th CPSU Congress and the January session of its Central Committee.

As was stressed at the latest session of the CPCZ Central Committee, it is only such a course that will permit us to successfully ensure the further dynamic development of our society.

The delivered report shows what lies ahead of us and on what we intend to concentrate our common efforts. I wish to assure you that the Federal Government will do all that is necessary to fulfill in the spirit of the new requirements its commitments enshrined in its program for this election period in the interest of the development of our beautiful homeland, the CSSR.

NONCOMMUNISTS AS EXECUTIVES 'IMPORTANT TREND'

AU231151 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Mar 87 p 1

[Editorial: "The People's Creative Forces"]

[Excerpts] During the women's meeting with the party and state representatives at Prague Castle last week, Comrade G. Husak stressed that the 17th CPCZ Congress had opened new prospects and endowed our development with new dynamism. This demands that we succeed in developing, far more efficiently than in the past, the people's energy, knowledge, and abilities and the potential of the entire society. The prerequisite for all this is the critical reassessment of the existing management system, and the coordination of this system with the new needs. This is the essence of the basic measures now being elaborated and gradually implemented in the form of experiments. This applies to the restructuring of the economic mechanism and of the social and ideological spheres, to intensifying the democratization of our political, economic, and cultural life, to developing the people's self-management [samosprava] to activating the role played by the National Front and by all its components, and to expanding public control and the flow of information to the public. [passage omitted]

In the past we repeatedly quoted V.I. Lenin's idea that socialism cannot be built by Communists alone, but that its construction is the concern of the people. It is from these positions that our party pursues its policy with regard to nonmembers of the party and to members of other political parties. They are cocreators and they are partners. Our historical experience teaches us that the National Front, which rallies the political parties and our mass social organizations, has asserted itself in our own historical development as an efficient form of political system. [passage omitted]

The National Front can reflect on the rich experience of our own authentic political system. In its activities, both on a central and a local scale, it achieved many successes in developing the society's creative forces. Nevertheless, its activities also show certain unsatisfactory features. We have reason to be dissatisfied and critical. What is meant by this? Above all, formalism. It has seeped into many spheres of our life.

It is no secret that, for instance, some local committees of the National Front are all but nonexistent. They either convene very seldom, or if they do convene, they merely listen in a formal way to this or that report; there is no discussion, no new initiatives, no new incentives in social life.

In fact, this is one of the many examples of how unnecessary it is to wait for some new resolution or new laws, and how necessary it is to make full use of what can be used. But, of course, this means that one must overcome inertia, emerge from the confounded old rut, abolish formalism, and stop assessing the agencies and organizations of the National Front solely according to the number of hours spent on brigade work by their members, or according to the number of their meetings, or according to how many bulletin borads they have prepared.

The purpose of the National Front is, in fact, to enable millions of people to participate every day, through their organizations, in the administration and management of the country; to participate in the creation of policy, in its realization, and in its control; to make daily use of their rights; and to fulfill their duties -- because rights and duties are the two aspects of socialist democracy.

In this process it will be necessary to overcome the thinking of some of the members of our Communist Party, who interpret the CPCZ's leading role very narrowly: "The party leads, bears responsibility, and carries out tasks." Only a small step separates this view from wanting what is essentially impossible, namely, that all work be done only by communists, that only Communists hold functions, and so forth. Such an attitude gives birth to distrust in the abilities and loyalty of our fellow citizens, of the followers of socialism in our country, and of nonmembers of the party as well as members of other political parties of the National Front.

We actually do encounter this in some places. At the same time, this kind of attitude contradicts the policy pursued by our party, which, in implementing its leading role, is relying not only on Communists, but on all honest and honorable citizens capable of actively participating in socialist construction and in the administration and management of our fatherland and willing to do so. This is proved by the activities of nonmembers of the party and of members of other political parties among the ranks of parliamentary deputies, social organizations, and domestic and international institutions; in brief, in our whole life.

At the 17th congress it was said that we will see to it that the linkage between Communists on the one hand, and nonmembers of the party and members of other political organizations on the other hand deepen on the broad base of the National Front; that the cooperation of classes, nations, and nationalities, of individual social and professional groups, intensifies. [passage omitted]

The Communist Party is purposefully interested in enhancing the participation of other political parties and of all social organizations of the National Front in the creation of policy -- not merely in their formal participation with an avowed but uncommitted allegiance to the party's policy and program, but in participation which naturally involves taking upon oneself a greater share of responsibility for the realization of this policy. [paragraph continues]

A greater participation of people without party affiliation and of members of other political parties in the administration of our state and of public affairs is and will continue to be an important trend in the development of democracy.

A basic issue is the nomination of nonmembers of our party and of members of other political parties as candidates for management posts. We have quite a number of examples of nonmembers being capable of reliably and efficiently guiding working collectives. [passage omitted] We could quote many such examples but, to be sincere, not as many as would make us satisfied with the present state of affairs. Not every person can come so far in life as to load upon his shoulders the responsibility of membership in the Communist Party; but this does not in the least mean that, side by side with capable, talented, and politically and professionally skillful Communists in executive functions, we cannot also have in these functions other people, who have what the society needs even if they do not possess a party membership card; who have devotion to socialism, good qualifications, the ability to guide a working collective, working enthusiasm, a sense of the new, and the courage to take over responsiblity for tasks entrusted to them and to see to order and discipline. These are peple reared by our socialist society, people fully deserving general trust because of their work for the society.

In this context one cannot issue a "generally valid" recipe. The "general" lies in the fact that the party considers it necessary to elevate capable people to executive functions and that it is sincerely striving to deepen the links between Communists and nonmembers. The specifics, functions and names, follow from the comprehensive assessment of individual candidates, the knowledge of the working people's views about this or that executive, and the specific results of their work.

PAPERS REPORT GABCIKOVO PLANT PROJECT PROBLEMS

AU261503 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 19 March and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 23 March both publish articles on current problems at the construction site of the Gabcikovo hydroelectric power plant on the Danube. Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 19 March on page 3 carries a 2,200-word article by Oldrich Zabojnik entitled "Tests of Determination," which gives an account of a conference of the trade union organization in Gabcikovo, held on an uspecified date in March. Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 23 March, on pages 1 and 2, carries a 1,000-word article by Juraj Kopriva, entitled "Stock-Taking in a Year of Records." The Kopriva article reports on a pledge adopted by the organizations that build the power station.

According to the RUDE PRAVO article, the trade union conference in Gabcikovo concerned itself with current problems at this building site, notably with the laying of concrete, which is behind schedule. Last year the builders of Gabcikovo fell 51,000 cubic meters short of the planned 361,000 cubic meters of concrete and this year did not start well either. If the pace of January and February is sustained, the author says, "this year's concreting plan at Gabcikovo will be hardly fulfilled, which would probably jeopardize the deadline for launching the first turbine."

The speakers at the trade union conference reportedly blamed poor organization and management for the problems at Gabcikovo: "Representatives of the Hydrostav enterprise, the chief contractor, presented a list of all the things that have not been prepared the way they should have been. The delivery of one-half of the needed reinforcing bars has not yet been confirmed, there is a shortage of metal mesh and other metal materials, as well as of sown timber, and the perennial problem with fuel persists."

"The import of two additional high-performance cranes is still only in the negotiating stage and there is also a manpower shortage, especially in professions needed for round-the-clock operation. Given the present state of construction organization, round-the-clock operation is only wishful thinking, anyway."

To illustrate the organizational problems at Gabcikovo, Zabojnik also cites a statement made at the session by Juraj Kraner, chairman of the trade union council at the project" "No one is asking what a hazardous game is played here with people's initiative. One day we do nothing because we do not have everything that we need to work. These shortfalls are then made up for in extended shifts on Saturdays and Sundays, which results in exorbitant overtime work, unsatisfactory labor productivity, and people's critical attitude to this state of affairs." Kraner's criticism is also seconded by Jan Majo, a functionary of the party organization at Gabcikovo: "Before the laying of concrete got properly started last year, the whole summer was over. And in December, when conditions for concreting were still good, we sent our drivers for in-service training because we ran out of the diesel oil allocation! And in January we had diesel oil but the winter set in and the conditions were no longer adequate for the main work. That is why we had to do so-called alternative programs, which neither accelerate construction, nor do they make it cheaper. Communists -- and we have 630 of them here -- discuss the problems openly and critically and make constructive suggestions about all the things that need improving. But if nothing is done about them even after the second or third notification, they stop talking about them, say like the others that it is to no avail, and adjust to the situation."

Criticism is also voiced by the truck driver Ivan Husar: "In the summer I make about 25 turns between the mixing plant and the building site, but nowadays I only make about half the rides. This is because I have to wait up to 2 hours to dump the concrete mixture."

In concluding, Zabojnik urges the managers in charge of the project to improve coordination so that the project can be completed without having to change its deadline.

Some of the problems mentioned by RUDE PRAVO are also discussed in the Bratislava PRAVDA article. Speaking about the shortage of machinery, for example, Kopriva says that the two extra foreign cranes that have been ordered for the project will not be available on 1 April as scheduled, and that there is also a shortage of domestically produced cranes from the Brezno Bridge Building Works, as well as a shortage of dozers, excavators, and trucks. Even if the builders did receive a greater number of trucks, says Koriva, "the question of fitting them with tires and of filling their tanks would still remain open because even this priority project has not been spared the problem of tire shortage and limited diesel oil allocation."

Kopriva says that even though the builders of Gabcikovo are pressed for time, this is not entirely their own fault, or the fault of this year's severe winter: "The builders wanted to use last December's almost vernal weather for intensive work. Their diesel oil allocation was exhausted, but they were ready to take a healthy risk. The Hydrostav enterprise made a request for the allocation at the end of last year of some of the diesel oil from the quota for the first quarter of 1987. The workers on the building site were fuming but there was still no diesel oil by New Year's Eve. But as soon as midnight was over, drivers and machinists were able to fill up." By then, however, "winter showed its true face and it was impossible to work."

In the remaining parts of the article, Kopriva reports on a joint pledge adopted by the organizations involved in the construction of the Gabcikovo project (14 Czechoslovak enterprises, as well as two foreign organizations -- Budimex Warsaw from Poland and Oviber Budapest from Hungary) to cut the construction time this year.

FISCHER COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT CONSULTATIONS

LD251815 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1704 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow, 25 Mar 87 (ADN) -- After the meeting of the Warsaw Treaty States Committee of Foreign Ministers in Moscow, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer told newsmen today that the consultations had centered on basic questions of safeguarding peace, freeing mankind from nuclear and other armaments, and consolidating security in Europe and around the world. There had been an intensive and constructive exchange of views on this, as was usual among the allied socialist states.

The most important result of the consultations was the complete agreement among the fraternal states to continue their peace offensive dynamically in accordance with the decisions of the Budapest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. The socialist states want concrete results, especially in the area of disarmament. This was expressed in the documents adopted by the meeting: the communique, the document on the continuation of the CSCE process and on a successful conclusion of the Vienna meeting, and the statement on a chemical weapons ban.

The signing without delay of a separate agreement on the elimination of the USSR's and the United States' medium-range missiles in Europe was assessed as particularly urgent. The socialist fraternal states thought such a step, as proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev, could be a real breakthrough in efforts to safeguard peace. Therefore, it is was natural for the GDR to support this initiative effectively with its own contributions. As is known, Erich Honecker had appealed to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl to press the Western alliance to accept the lastest Soviet offer.

The results of the meeting were a renewed commitment by the Warsaw Treaty States to dialogue and cooperation with all forces of reason and realism.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOVIET-GDR MANEUVERS

Observers Report

AU011334 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Magdeburg (ADN) -- Lieutenant Colonel Ernst Oscar Kollmann (Netherlands) stated that he is impressed by the course of the maneuvers so far. "We were shown how headquarters are established. Today we were able to follow the first actions. We are here to see whether everything works out all right. The work conditions are good. We had the opportunity to talk with maneuver participants. Yesterday we visited a regimental headquarters and talked with soldiers in their positions. I am satisfied with the results of our work achieved up to now."

Lieutenant Colonel on the General Staff Hans-Henning Kahmann (FRG) said: "The work conditions are such that in the time available to date I have been able to fulfill my tasks from a very good vantage point." He proceeds from the premise that during the next 2 days he will have the opportunity to visit other spots of the maneuver area, too.

Petroschka Views Observer Plan

AU011216 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Mar 87 p 2

[Excerpt] Magdeburg (ADN) -- [Passage omitted]

During a meeting with foreign guests, Major General Petroschka, deputy chief of the main staff of the joint maneuvers, assessed the presence of foreign observers as an important practical step toward implementing the stipulations of the Stockholm document on Confidence-Building and Security Measures and Disarmament in Europe. "The exchange of maneuver observers is a contribution to consolidating trust in Europe and to making peace on our continent more secure."

Observer Lieutenant General Bernard Lenssen (Netherlands) stated that he is impressed by the preparations for and the organization of the maneuvers. The most important aspect of such meetings among representatives of many countries is getting to know and understand each other, he said.

In the afternoon the observers at the joint troop maneuvers had the opportunityy to talk with members of a motorized rifle regiment of the National People's Army. Previously, these soldiers had proved their high combat effectiveness and combat readiness in destroying the forces of the "blue" side which had parachuted in. [gelandet]

In the evening the observers visited the GDR film museum in Potsdam.

Observers Praise Atmosphere

AU011217 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Magdeburg (ADN) -- Colonel Leif Fransson (Sweden): The atmosphere is very friendly. This is no surprise for me. It is the third maneuver that I have attended as an observer. In this connection, I would like to point out that we Swedish particularly think of the peace work of Olof Palme.

I think the organization is excellent. The opportunities for observing are also very good. We have been able to watch various actions and to talk with soldiers and officers. I think this is all right. I would also like to say that the hospitality and the accommodations are okay. Each step toward understanding means progress. I think it is excellent that we are able to talk with each other.

Colonel Roy Giles (Great Britain): I can say that the atmosphere is excellent. The care for our very mixed group is outstanding. We are getting on with each other rather well. As the representative of the United Kingdom I -- in the same way as the other officers -- have found very good conditions for my work as an observer. We have also had opportunities to talk with participants in the maneuvers.

Brigadier General Josef Klamminger (Austria): The hosts are strictly adhering to the Stockholm stipulations. The atmosphere for talks among us observers is very good. Disarmament can be enforced only if we really trust each other. I welcome the fact that East and West are meeting precisely here, in the GDR, which is located on the dividing line between the two pact systems. The use of such meetings are of value because we get to know each other and are able to exchange views. We soldiers know well how terrible a war is.

STOPH, ZAKHAROV HAVE 'FRIENDLY EXCHANGE'

LD012216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 1 Apr (ADN) -- Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal to sign a separate treaty on the removal of medium-range missiles of the United States and the USSR in Europe is a pressing task. The GDR premier, Willi Stoph, and the Soviet minister of culture, Prof Vasily Zakharov, came to this assessment during a friendly exchange of opinions in Berlin today.

During the meeting both parties stated their complete agreement on international questions, which must be solved in the interests of securing peace and freeing humanity from nuclear and other weapons.

The results of the first discussions held by the joint government commission for cultural cooperation between the GDR and the USSR were given a high assessment by both sides. Willi Stoph stressed the great significance of the cultural cooperation between the two countries within the framework of overall relations between the states, which must be continued with good effect and quality. Prof Vasiliy Zakharov stressed that the commission paid tribute to what has been achieved so far in this area as very successful, giving an important impetus to further work.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF MITTAG VISIT TO HANNOVER, FRG

Visits Lower Saxony Pavilion

LD011441 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0900 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Hannover, 1 Apr (ADN) -- After talks with GDR exhibitors during his visit to the Hannover Fair today, Guenter Mittag visited the Lower Saxony pavilion, where he was warmly welcomed by Walter Hirche, Lower Saxony minister of industry, technology and transport, and Birgit Breuel, chairman of the supervisory board of the fair company. Also present at the exchange of views on economic cooperation were GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, chief of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG.

Guenter Mittag then met with Dr Berthold Beitz, chairman of the supervisory board of Friedrich Krupp Gmbh, and with Dr Wilhelm Scheider, chairman of the company's management board. They discussed the continuation of trade and economic relations.

Mittag Makes Statement on Fair

LD011422 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0828 GMT 1 Apr 87

["Guenter Mittag's Press Statement To Mark His Visit to the Hannover Fair -- ADN headline]

[Text] Hannover, 1 Apr (ADN) -- I gladly accepted the invitation to visit the Industry '87' Hannover Fair, Guenter Mittag told the press in Hannover. In this we are guided by the recognition that preservation of peace is at present the main goal of all policy, and consequently also a central issue for relations between the GDR and FRG. The two German states can make an effective contribution to an improvement of the political climate in Europe.

They can produce an impetus to peaceful international coexistence in Europe. To serve that goal is the main object of our visit.

I hope that the fair will make a contribution in its own way to promoting trade, which links nations, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. This serves detente and is an improvement in the international situation. In this sense I wish the Hannover Fair, which opens today, a good and successful run.

The world is at a turning point. Great efforts are needed to make peace more secure and eliminate the danger of a nuclear inferno. The positive effects that practical steps for disarmament can have on the international climate are seen more clearly today than ever before. The initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for an immediate conclusion of a separate agreement between the USSR and the United States on the complete elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe opens up a real possibility of lifting a considerable part of the nuclear burden from our continent. This great opportunity must be utilized. The GDR has thus unreservedly supported this proposal, which is so far-reaching and important for the peaceful life of the people, and immediately taken its own initiatives. Since both German states are particularly affected by the missile stationing, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, addressed an appeal to Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to support an immediate conclusion of a spearate agreement on eliminating all medium-range missiles in Europe. To utilize all one's capacity to make use of the opportunity offered by the new Soviet proposal is in line with the joint commitment made by the GDR and FRG to do everything to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, but rather peace will.

In the past days and weeks the GDR repeatedly stated its readiness to reach agreement, in the event of a conclusion of an accord, with the Soviet Union on returning the long-range missile complexes stationed in the GDR. In the choice between war and peace the GDR and FRG should summon all their influence and actively work for the elimination of the dangers of a nuclear war, for a reduction in the level of military confrontation, for a revival of detente and for an expansion of peaceful cooperation. What emerged in Reykjavik as a tangible possibility can and must become reality.

After Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl expressed in his 18 March government statement the Federal Government's approval of the "zero option" in medium-range missiles in Europe, constructive support for these proposals through action, should now be possible and of great importance.

The GDR is actively continuing its policy of dialogue. It is borne by the conviction that, despite all the compexity of the world today there is no problem that cannot be solved through negotiations, with respect for the interests of the sides involved. The policy of dialogue and cooperation remains the only way to reach agreements that make the world more secure. We will continue in the future to leave nothing untried in order to develop dialogue as an effective instrument of relations among states and through it to open up paths to peace, disarmament, and detente. Mindful of its responsibility, our state works toward making a specific contribution, precisely on the dividing line between the two alliance systems, to stability, predictability, and trust in international relations. In the future, as in the past, we will unite with all forces of reason, realism and good will in this.

We regard relations between the GDR and the FRG as an important part of all-European cooperation. They must be expanded if the two states are guided by the demands of peaceful coexistence, recognition of realities and respect for sovereignty on the basis of the joint statement by Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl on 12 March 1985 and the concluded treaties, and if they take into account mutual interests.

Trade and economic relations are included in this expansion of relations. The major areas of cooperation could be environmental protection, science and culture. The GDR is consistently guided by the requirements of peaceful coexistence, that is, respect for international law and respect for legitimate, mutual interest.

This year The GDR is taking part in the Hannover Fair for the 25th time. Anyone who looks around the exhibitions of the 13 foreign trade enterprises, 23 combines and 5 consulting firms represented here will gain a vivid picture of our economy's performance and dynamic growth.

The GDR fair exhibits in engineering are characterized by the most modern technologies and latest scientific-technical findings. The broad and highly effective application of micro-electronics and modern computer technology, including extensive software, is reflected in numerous products of an international standard. The further qualitativve and quantitative increase in the performance and delivery record of our republic's industry offers favorable preconditions for the development of advantageous trade relations, including with the FRG.

Answers Questions in Hannover

LD012318 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1431 GMT 1 Apr 87

["Replies to Journalists' Questions" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Hannover, 1 Apr (ADN) -- Asked by jouranalists whether the visit and the talks would help the further development of trade between the GDR and FRG, Guenter Mittag replied: "Certainly. One can already say that the GDR is strongly represented at this fair, which means that there are plenty of opportunities for expanding trade."

Asked whether cooperation between FRG and GDR enterprises is possible, Guenter Mittag replied: "We already have some cooperation." Lower Saxony Finance Minister Birgit Breuel added: "The GDR has been exhibiting at the Hvannover Fair for 25 years. It is one of our most loyal and active customers, and we are very proud of this." Minister Hirche reaffirmed: "The GDR has been represented here for a quarter of a century. This is an anniversay." And, turning to the person who had asked the question, he said, "The GDR and the FRG have developed the cooperation with one another in a much more concrete and practical way than is the case with other states today."

Asked by a journalist during his visit to the Krupp hall for his opinion on the state of economic and trade relations between the GDR and FRG, Guenter Mittag said that these relations are developing positively. During the Leipzig Fair there had been opportunities to speak about this in detail with many official representatives of the Federal Republic and there had been agreement on most questions. In Leipzig, for example, the GDR did the large amount of import and export business envisaged, and the Hannover Fair, too, will undoubtedly continue the overall positive development.

Guenter Mittag recalled that the GDR was represented at the fair for the 25th time. Twenty-three combines are exhibiting the latest developments in engineering and high technology, new machine systems and flexible manufacturing systems, which offer every chance of doing good business on an international scale. Mittag said that especially in the high technologies one can take it that trade could develop further through mutual exchange and cooperation.

Asked again about the development of trade relations, about whether he has something up his sleeve, he replied: "I think that perhaps both states have something up their sleeves for advancing this development. Many topics are being discussed at present, from an economic and technical point of view and with regard to trade relations. The Leipzig Fair and the fair here in Hannover have shown that new possibilities are present, and in the further talks we will work in this direction so that concrete agreements can be reached."

Whether such areas as environmental protection and energy policy belong in trade talks was a further question. For us, Guenter Mittag said, environmental technology is playing an increasing role and naturally must be seen in connection with the overall economic development. "I thus think that in this direction, too, there will be further positive progress."

Summing up, Guenter Mittag said that as far as trade and economic relations are concerned, things are developing quite well.

Finally, Guenter Mittag was asked in the Salzgitter pavilion how he assessed the talks with the Salzgitter AG. Mittag replied that the talks have been good and useful. Both sides have contributed to creationmg the required atmosphere. The issues have been dealt with in a businesslike manner and to mutual advantage. This is how it should continue in future.

Leaves Hannover for Bonn

LD012325 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1312 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Hannover, 1 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, underlined the great importance of trade and economic cooperation on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage, which linked nations, in the talks at the Hannover Fair, which opened today.

Guenter Mittag, accompanied by Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil, was welcomed at Hannover-Langenhagen airport this morning by Walter Hirche, Lower Saxony minister of industry, technology and transport, and other representatives of the government of Lower Saxony. Also present was the head of the GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt.

Martin Bangemann, FRG economics minister, and the Lower Saxony state government had issued the invitation. [passage omitted]

Following talks with GDR exhibitors, Guenter Mittag and Gerhard Beil met the Lower Saxony minister for industry, technology and transport Walter Hirche, member of the FDP Presidium, and Birgit Breuel, Lower Saxony minister of finance and supervisory board chairwoman of the Messe AG. During the talk, which linked up with that at the 1987 Leipzig Spring Fair, possibilities for expanding economic relations between the GDR and the FRG state of lower Saxony were discussed. Both sides noted that cooperation had developed well within the framework of the overall development of trade with the FRG.

Minister Hirche said that Leipzig and Hannover had proved to be outstanding places for relevant dialogue. [passage omitted]

Guenter Mittag stressed the GDR's readiness, on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, to expand trade and industrial relation with both large companies and medium-sized firms.

At the pavilion of Friedrich Krupp Gmbh, the chairman of the supervisory board, Berthold Beitz, and the chairman of the management board, Dr Wilhelm Scheider expressed satisfaction with the level reached and confidence regarding further prospects for business relations with the GDR. They are both in favor of a dynamic continuation of the trade and industrial relations between the GDR and the FRG on an equal and mutually advantageous basis. They stressed that last year there had been gratifying developments, especially in engineering.

Guenter Mittag also had a talk in the pavilion of the Salzgitter AG with Ernst Pieper, chairman of the company's management board, at which Dr Guenther Sassmannshausen, chairman of the company's supervisory board, was present. Ernst Pieper emphasized the longstanding, trusting cooperation between his company and the combines and foreign trade enterprises of the GDR. [passage omitted]

This afternoon, Guenter Mittag and his party traveled on to Bonn. They were welcomed at Cologne-Bonn airport by Dieter von Wuerzen, state secretary in the Federal Economics Ministry.

Meets Trade Chamber Head

LD012327 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1906 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Bonn, 1 Apr (ADN) -- Also on Wednesday, Guenter Mittag met Dr Otto Wolff Von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Trade and Industry, and chairman of the supervisory Board of the Otto Wolff AG. The two sides gave a positive assessment to the development of trade and economic relations between the GDR and the FRG. They noted that a further improvement in the political climate between the two German states would give an additional impetus to the economic cooperation and trade relations.

Otto Wolff Von Amerongen described trade and cooperation between East and West as a significant factor in the process of detente in Europe. The expansion of economic and scientific and technological cooperation represents an important trust-building step and serves to improve the international situation. Particularly in the field of technology exchange and environmental protection, he sees great opportunities for continuing the mutually advantegeous cooperation.

Holds Talks With Kohl

LD011805 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Bonn, 1 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State, was received by FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl for a talk in Bonn this afternoon. Guenter Mittag conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were reciprocated in a friendly manner.

The businesslike and open-minded meeting in the federal chancellor's office served as an exchange of views on current international issues and questions of relations between the GDR and the FRG. As already expressed in the talks between Erich Honecker and FRG politicians in Leipzig and Berlin, there was agreement that the most important task of all policy at present is the safeguarding of peace.

Guenter Mittag stressed that it is of the greatest importance for the GDR and the FRG to be in favor of the removal of the medium-range missiles in Europe without any reservations. As is known, the GDR had stated its readiness, upon the signing of the accord, to agree with the USSR immediately on the withdrawal of the longer-range missile complexes deployed in the GDR.

Guenter Mittag pointed to Erich Honecker's recent proposal that negotiations be started between the governments on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free corridor in central Europe. Such an area could be agreed, set up and verified at short notice and from it would be withdrawn not only the nuclear warheads, but also the carriers, including those of dual application, that is to say nuclear and conventional.

Helmut Kohl stated the FRG position on international questions and expounded his view on the state of relations between the FRG and GDR. He referred to the desire, expressed in his policy statement, to make every effort, in accordance with the joint declaration he and Erich Honecker made on 12 March 1985 and on the basis of the Basic Treaty, to develop relations between the German states in a good and open climate, and emphasized the great importance of political dialogue.

Both men concurred that GDR-FRG relations are an important element of overall European cooperation. Guenter Mittag affirmed the readiness of the GDR to consolidate these relations on the basis of the existing treaties. The GDR will continue to be strictly guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence and due regard for the legitimate interests of both sides. Questions of expanding trade and economic relations, and possibilities for cooperation in science, culture and the protection of the environment were discussed.

The talk was attended by Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil and Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's permanent mission in the FRG. Present on the FRG side were Wolfgang Schnauble, federal minister for special tasks and head of the federal chancellor's office, and Dieter von Wuerzen, state secretary in the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Meets With Bavaria's Strauss

LD012158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1938 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Bonn, 1 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, met the Bavarian premier and CSU Chairman, Franz Josef Strauss, on Wednesday for a further exchange of views. This discussion, which took as its starting point the talk held at the time of the Leipzig Spring Fair between the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council Chairman, Erich Honecker, and Franz Josef Strauss, centered on topical international questions, the level and future development of the relations between the GDR and the FRG, and on possibilities for the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation between the GDR and the Free State of Bavaria.

Guenter Mittag and Franz Josef Strauss expressed their belief that both German states bear a particular responsibility in the struggle to secure peace, to which they must do justice through action. The two politicians stressed the great significance of a zero solution on the basis of what was achieved in Reykjavik in order to eliminate completely the medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Guenter Mittag affirmed the GDR's wish to continue its policy of dialogue and to join with all those who are guided by reason, realism and good will in the struggle to secure peace.

Franz Josef Strauss said he also sees political dialogue as an important instrument for achieving agreements. He paid tribute to the positive development of the relations between the GDR and the FRG and expressed the hope that this will continue.

Taking part in the talk were GDR Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil, and the head of the GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt.

Meets Hans-Jochen Vogel

LD021011 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0742 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Bonn, 2 Apr (ADN) — Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, met Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the GDR State Council, met Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, for a talk in Bonn today. The meeting between the two politicians was held in the federal houses of parliament.

VATICAN DENIES REPORTS ON POPE VISIT TO GDR

LD012249 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1325 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Rome 1, Apr (ADN) — In connection with certain reports claiming that a visit by the Pope to the GDR is in preparation, Vatican spokesman Joaquin Navarro-Walls says that he knows of no "official moves."

In February, in response to relevant inquiries, the Vatican spokesman had denied that there were any "projects in the concretisation phase" in this respect.

MEDIA COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH CHINESE OFFICIAL

LD020337 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Berlin, 1 Apr (ADN) — Cooperation between the GDR and China in the media field has been the subject of consultations conducted by Ma Yuzhen, director of the Informtion Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, during a visit to the GDR lasting several days.

Ma Yuzhen held talks with Heinz Geggel, director of the agitation Department of the SED Central Committee; Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister; and with managers of central and regional mass media in the GDR.

Heinz Geggel and his Chinese guest called for a further expansion of cooperation. They noted with satisfaction that the press, radio, and television of the GDR and China make an effective contribution to deepening the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples. Dr Krolikowski paid tribute to the development of bilateral relations since Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council Chairman, visited the PRC. He welcomed the PRC's support for the call for the elimination of all medium-range missiles from Europe.

FRATERNAL PARTIES HOLD SESSION IN BERLIN

AU011213 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- In line with the agreements concluded at the meeting of the secretaries for international and ideological issues of the central committees of the socialist countries' fraternal parties in January 1987 in Warsaw, a working meeting of deputy department heads of the Central Committees of the BCP, the SED, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian Revolutionary Party, the PZPR, the RCP, the CPSU, the CPCZ, the MSZMP, and the Communist Party of Vietnam took place in Berlin on 26-27 March 1987. At the meeting the experiences concerning the propagation of the achievements of the socialist countries in realizing socialist democracy and in implementing the rights and liberties of the people, as well as concerning the problems with imperialist violations of human rights were discussed.

On Friday [27 March] Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received the delegation heads for a talk. He reported on the GDR's domestic and foreign policy work in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. The interlocutors paid tribute to the successful cooperation of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries in the ideological field.

COURT INTERROGATES WITNESSES ON NAZI CRIMES

AU271808 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- ON 25 March 1987, following a motion by the GDR general prosecuting attorney, the Berlin-Mitte city district court interrogated witnesses Ella and Walter Schaepe about crimes against humanity that were committed by judges and prosecutors of the fascist People's Court of Justice. The couple are relatives of the antifascist resistance fighters Erich and Charlotte Garske, who were convicted on 9 November 1943 by the Supreme Extraordinary Tribunal of the Nazi state and executed on 13 and 16 December 1943 respectively. In the presence of West Berlin prosecutors and lawyers, the eye-witnesses to the Nazi trial at that time gave an account of how Erich and Charlotte Garshe were shouted at by the chairman of the Nazi tribunal, and how they were finally sentenced to death following a motion put by prosecutor Stark. Until his retirement in 1972, Edmund Stark was provincial court director in Ravensburg (FRG). In the fall of 1986 the West Berlin prosecuting attorney dismissed the preliminary investigations because it was not possible to furnish evidence that the Nazi jurist, who is responsible for the killing of at least 36 Nazi opponents, acted from base motives.

The son of the two murdered resistance fighters, who lives in the GDR, has made an appeal against their decision. This prompted West Berlin's court to resume investigations against Stark. The record of the hearing of evidence will be passed on to West Berlin judicial authorities.

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT REFUTES CEAUSESCU CHARGES

LD011551 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Statement by Rezsoe Banyasz, state secretary and government spokesman, on 1 April -- recorded]

[Text] The press has already reported that the Council of Hungarian Nationality Workers in Romania held a session on 26-27 February 1987 in the presence of several high-ranking politicians. At the session and in the press campaign that followed it, the Hungarian People's Republic was accused of falsifying the history of the Romanian people, revanchism, and attempting to intervene in the internal affairs of Romania. There are no grounds for the accusations which were propogated extensively in Romania and abroad. They upset cooperation between the two neighboring socialist countries; they harm the fundamental interests of the Romanian and the Hungarian people alike.

It is known that the bourgeoisie left a grave legacy to the liberated peoples of Eastern Europe. In Hungary, the people's power has radically broken off from the harmful past, and the target of its policy is to strengthen friendship between peoples and to develop multifaceted cooperation.

A representative of the Hungarian People's Republic signed the Helsinki Final Act. We consistently observe the fundamental principles it contains, including the inviolability of the borders. We correctly follow its recommendations.

In Hungarian-Romanian relations, our government has always strived for mutually advantageous development and the constant enrichment of cooperation, taking as its point of departure the identical principles of our social systems, our being neighbors and our historical interdependence, based on generally accepted international principles.

At the meeting between the highest leaders of the MSZMP and the RCP in 1977 an agreement was reached to develop bilateral relations in every sphere. In this sphere, the policy of the Hungarian Government has been unchanged for a long time, and for this reason the accusations addressed to us are incomprehensible and unacceptable. It is a historic fact that greater numbers of people of Magyar nationality live in Romania than people of Romanian nationality who live in Hungary.

The joint communique signed by Janos Kadar and Nicolae Ceausescu openly declared that the Hungarian and Romanian minorities living in our respective countries are an important factor in developing friendly relations between the two countries. They emphasized the need for direct contact between the populations, the development of tourism, the widening of exchanges in press material and books, the nurturing of progressive traditions which link our peoples, and that in cultural and educational contacts, in information matters, both sides will pay attention to nationality requirements, too.

The Hungarian authorities have always dealt with these questions in accordance with the aforementioned agreement with great responsibility and initiative. It is regrettable that our initiatives have not really been reciprocated.

Our unchanging principled standpoint is well known; that dealing with the minority question is the internal concern of every country, but this also has an international dimension; in this case it affects Hungary.

It is in our interest for Hungarians living in Romania to preserve their mother tongue and develop their national culture, while as loyal citizens of the Romanian Socialist Republic they participate in building socialism as equals.

We consider it natural that when evaluating certain historical questions there can be and are differences between scholars in various countries, thus also between Hungarian and Romanian historians. However, we can only attribute as a deliberate falsification of the facts those accusations that in the Hungarian People's Republic historical works are being published which, reportedly, revive the most reactionary theses of the Horthy fascist system.

Finally, I would like to emphasize our opinion that it is of equal interest to Hungary and Romania, to two neighboring socialist countries and their peoples, that they work to solve the disputed questions which have arisen, strengthen the bands of friendship and, keeping the issue of social progress in view, that they develop their cooperation in every sphere.

We for our part, are always ready for this.

BERECZ MEETS AUSTRIAN CP LEADER IN VIENNA

LD292042 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 29 Mar 87

[Text] Vienna, March 29 (MTI) — Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, who headed the delegation of the HSWP to the 26th congress of the Communist Party of Austria met with Franz Muhri, president of the Communist Party of Austria.

The Central Committee of the HSWP sent a message of greetings to the congress in which it pointed out: "Our party looks with high esteem upon the selfless, sacrificial struggle of the Communist Party of Austria in the fight for peace and social progress, and follows it work in protection of the interests of its workers and for the advancement of cooperation in the international workers' movement with great attention."

DPRK OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR INTERGOVERNMENT TALKS

LD261435 Budapest MTI in English 1000 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 26 (MTI) — Kim Bok-sin, deputy chairman of the Council of ministers of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and co-chairman of the Hungarian-Korean Economic and Technical-Scientific Consultative Inter-Governmental Commission, arrived in Budapest Thursday on the invitation of Lajos Czinege deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Hungarian co-chairman of the commission. Kim Bok-sin is to attend the 7th session of the commission.

The Korean deputy chairman was met at Ferihegy Airport by Lajos Czinege. Also present was Yu Yong-kol, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Hungary.

Lazar Receives Vice Premier

LD301751 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, head of the government, has received Kim Pok-sin, vice premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and cochairman of the Hungarian-Korean Economic and Technical-Scientific Intergovernmental Commission. Lajos Czinege, deputy premier, chairman of the Hungarian section of the commission, participated in the talks.

Protocol Signed

LD302133 Budapest MTI in English 1953 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 30 (MTI) -- The 7th session of the Hungarian-DPRK economic and scientific-technical consultative intergovernmental committee concluded with the signing of a protocol. Reviewing bilateral relations, co-chairman Lajos Czinege and Kim Pok-sin, deputy chairman of the two countries' council of ministers, were of the opinion that they had developed in line with the latest session's resolutions. It was pointed out that there are further opportunities to extend cooperation mainly in the light industry and mining.

This year turnover of goods is expected to expand and deliveries are scheduled to grow by 60 percent.

As a result of the present talks closer cooperation is to be brought about between ministries. Two agreements on agricultural cooperation were also signed.

The Korean delegation visited industrial and agricultrual factories and went sightseeing.

NEMETH GREETS MONGOLIAN DELEGATION ON ARRIVAL

LD261429 Budapest MTI in Enlgish 1002 GMT 26 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 26 (MTI) -- A Mongolian party delegation, led by Demchigiyn Molomjamts, member of the Political Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Budapest Thursday at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Miklos Nemeth, head of the Economics Policy Department of the HSWP Central Committee. Also present was Dangaasurengiyn Saldan, Mongolian ambassador to Hungary.

Havasi Meets With Molomjamts

LD010915 Budapest MTI in English 1557 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 31 (MTI) -- A delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia headed by Demchigiyn Molomjamts, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee, secretary of the Central Committee visited Hungary March 26th to 31st on invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, secretary of the Central Committee held talks with the Mongolian delegation. At the exchange of views, in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, they examined the development of Hungarian-Mongolian party and inter-state relations, and the topical tasks of building socialism in the two countries, with particular respect to questions related to building the economy.

The Mongolian party delegation spoke with Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food affairs, with Zoltan Juhar, minister of home trade and with Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

The delegation left Budapest Tuesday.

POZSGAY RETURNS FROM VISIT TO JAPAN 16-18 MARCH

LD302134 Budapest MTI in English 1955 GMT 30 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 30 (MTI) -- Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, who paid an official visit to Japan from March 16 to 28 at the invitation of the government, returned to Budapest on Monday.

COUNCIL ANNOUNCES APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS

LD010524 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 31 (MTI) -- The Presidential Council has accepted the resignation of State Secretar Jozsef Drecin of culture and education, at his request, with recognition of merits, on the occasion of his retirement, and appointed Antal Start state secretary of culture and education.

The President Council has released State Secretary Albert Racz from his position and appointed Csaba Halmos state secretary.

The Council of Ministers has released Albert Racz, president of the state wages and manpower office, from his post and appointed Csaba Halmos president of the state wages and manpower office.

The Council of Ministers has appointed Albert Racz head of the national directorate for social insurance.

The Council of Ministers has released from his post Mihaly Kornidesz, president of the Hungarian television, who is soon to take up another important job. The Council of Ministers appointed Gyula Bereczky president of the Hungarian television.

The Council of Ministers has appointed Andras Patko deputy minister of finance.

The Council of Ministers has accepted the resignation of Laszlo A. Papp, deputy president of the state office for technical development, with recognition of merits, on the occasion of his retirement, and appointed Laszlo Muller deputy president of the state office for technical development.

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR STRIKES OVER PRICE RISES

AU011245 Paris AFP in English 1241 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 1 (AFP) -- The underground leadership of the outlawed Solidarity trade union called Wednesday for strikes in Polish industry to protest against 30 percent price rises introduced by the government Monday.

In a communique dated March 31 Solidarity called on its company branches, militants, and "all workers" to stage "determined strikes in order to demand financial compensation for the rises and the indexation of wages in line with the cost of living."

Solidarity gave no date for the planned strike. Leader Lech Walesa said the union was "putting its militants at the disposal of the workers" to coordinate the "necessary protest."

Mr. Walesa said it "would not be reasonable to unleash a strike at a date known to a government which reacts by sending tanks."

Former Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz stressed in a telephone conversation with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that this was not a call for a national strike.

The Solidarity leadership is simply calling on workers to "use the legitimate weapon of strikes in the light of the situation which prevails in their respective place of employment," he said.

A member of Solidarity's provisional council, Jozef Pinior, said work stoppages had already begun spontaneously at two firms in southwestern Poland.

At Leczna, employees of a construction company were promised a wage increase, although one of the strike leaders, Jacek Tyc, was picked up by police, Mr. Pinior added.

Similar events occurred at a horticultural cooperative at Tomaszow Lubelski, where political police units arrived after striking workers had been promised a wage increase, he said.

Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said on Tuesday that no "major" industrial conflicts had occurred since the price increases went into effect. He added that the Polish government shared the Roman Catholic Church's concern over the possible effects of increased prices.

Official government-supported unions accepted the price increses after obtaining compensations such as a raise of 550 zlotys (2.3 dollars) for monthly wages of less than 14,000 zlotys (58 dollars). In the public sector, the average monthly wage is 24,000 zlotys (100 dollars).

COMMUNIQUE REPORTS ON 24 MARCH POLITBURO SESSION

AU311138 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- On 24 March, the PZPR Politburo acquainted itself with the principles of the second stage of the economic reform and assessed the efforts to make profound changes to the economy and strengthen financial-market equilibrium.

An honest appraisal of the last 6 years, devoid of despair but also free of exultation, fully justifies the view that the first stage of the reform has served to overcome the greatest difficulties; revive agricultural and industrial output, despite the restrictions and numerous deficiencies. Thanks to the efforts of millions of working people its mechanisms have been strengthened so that the national income has been gradually increasing. Soviet aid in the form of credits and raw materials has also been a particularly important form of support.

The economic transformations have been closely coordinated to coincide with the changes wrought by the development of socialist democracy and the policy of national accord.

The Politburo stressed that an objective and honest analysis of the results of the first stage of the reform also indicates many obstacles hampering its implementation, obstacles which are weakening the social effects of increased production and higher national income.

The Politburo said we are facing new challenges dictated by economic needs and social expectations and by a concern for a proper speed of scientific-technological and social progress. Society expects quicker and more profound changes. Opinions like these are finding strong support from the trade union movement, as well as from sociopolitical organizations, socioprofessional associations, opinion-giving circles, PRON, the Polish Economic Society, the Chief Technical Organization, and the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration.

The Politburo admitted that the time had come to make radical changes in economic life. Fundamental changes in production processes and in the mechanisms for dividing produced resources are necessary. These changes will take place in accordance with the 10th congress resolution and according to the plans for the second stage of the economic reform worked out at the Third Central Committee Plenum.

The Politburo indicated that the second economic reform stage must be accompaied by full respect for social justice and suitable protection for the standard of living of working people, especially those in difficult situations through no fault of their own.

It recommended the acceleration of appropriate work by the Economic Reform Commission and by the relevant government agencies, advisory bodies, and teams of experts.

The Poltiburo drew attention to the conditions needing to be fulfilled to attain the goals of the second stage of the reform. Economic management centers and planning and executive bodies must reject everything that hampers and disrupts, and must perfect their activity. The responsibility of all economic units must be greater. Enterprises are faced with fundamental changes, especially those where resources are wasted and discipline, organization, and productivity are poor.

The best enterprises must be allowed to expand, based on a free transfer of resources and rational organization and production contacts. Readiness, initiative, and innovation must be encouraged by eliminating outdated rules; gradually restricting concessions and subsidies; and observing the rules of self-finance.

The chief path to market equilibrium is an increased supply of goods and services. All obstacles to this must be removed, especially in local industry and in handicrafts cooperatives. The emergence of small state, cooperative, and mixed enterprises must be made easier. [paragraph continues]

One cannot ignore that the progress brought about by the second economic reform stage will also involve decisions that are not easy from a social point of view. Therefore, any further moves should be preceded by consultations and agreements. The Politburo suggested that society should be thoroughly informed of this work, and that opinions, doubts, and questions from citizens should be patiently and thoroughly explained.

The creation of a rational and economically justified price system must be accompanied by changes in wages. However, these should depend on the efforts and results of every employee, as well as on the results achieved by the enterprise. Heeding these rules is the responsibility of the economic administration at all levels, party organizations, workers self-management bodies, and trade unions. The Worker-Peasant Inspectorate and other control services must make certain that rises in official prices do not cause a major rise in contractual prices.

Differences in the production results of enterprises must be reflected in their profits and in the wages paid to their employees. This means increased wages for those who are more industrious and talented, and a reduced security threshold for those working inefficiently.

The Politburo examined how far the review of organizational structures in the economy and state had progressed. It stipulated the need for faster and more militant work by the party-government commission.

It said that this review and the second economic reform stage are two mutually dependent streams of activity. Administrative structures should, in their functioning, correspond to the reformed system of economic management. This review should take place at all levels, including the central level; it has already started in the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Construction and Spatial and Communal Economy. Eliminating excess leadership posts and simplifying internal organization should make management more efficient, and shorten and simplify the procedure for settling affairs.

The Politburo indicated that need to cut the operational expenses of ministries, institutions, and offices. The number of official cars and telephones, along with carelessness and waste involved with official foreign travel expenses should all be reduced.

The Politburo examined proposals for economizing and simplifying organizational structures within the PZPR apparatus, with special reference to the possibilities of reinforcing lower party levels with the resultant savings. It also regarded it expedient to review the number of full-time employees in some social organizations and associations paid out of the state budget.

The above reviews in voivodships, cities, and rural districts should be a subject of greater interest to representative bodies and a source of inspiration for them. The organization of local administrative bodies should be better adapted to local needs and conditions. Sharp criticism is generated by the continued existence of some enterprise supply bases, which merely delay supplies for enterprises and result in added "paperwork" costs included in the prices of articles.

The Politburo said that the results of a pilot job certification in 45 enterprises reveals that current obstacles must be removed immediately. Efforts to simplify organization are insufficient, and the certification of administrative posts is performed infrequently. There is great neglect in the paperwork and record-keeping of enterprises.

The Politburo will shortly examine and assess the government program of reviewing and certifying work posts in enterprises between 1987 and 1990.

The procedure for dealing with customers in such institutions and organizations as communications, Polish Road Transport, railroads, health service, trade and procurement, insurance, and communal services must be improved. The ministers of domestic trade and services, transportation, communications, and health and social welfare, along with the heads of other bodies involved in providing services to the population, will share responsibility for a proper performance of reviews and implementation of decisions in the bodies under their authority.

The Politburo also examined cadres policy, pointing to its weaknesses and to the insufficient energy and inconsistency with which young, talented, energetic, and forward-thinking people are promoted.

The second economic reform stage introduces special requirements in this sphere. The success of this stage lies in the hands of the leadership cadres at all levels. A creative director or engineer should be backed up by an energetic foreman.

The Politburo stressed that while preparing oneself for the second economic reform stage, it is also necessary to step up the struggle against social pathology, especially alcoholism. The Politburo petitioned the government to prepare suitable proposals in this area.

It is necessary to combat broadly, sharply, and accurately profits earned by speculation with goods, forged tax returns, abuse, and dishonesty.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETING

AU011015 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Mar 87 p 2

[Andrzej Leszczynski and Jerzy Sieradzinski report on a speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski at a meeting of the Consultative Economic Council held in Warsaw on 26 March]

[Text] Before the members of the Consultative Economic Council began their debate they listened to a speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski in which the PZPR Central Committee first secretary described in detail the expectations that the country's political leadership attaches to the activities of the council. General Jaruzelski said he was certain cooperation with the council would continue to be successful. The question of cooperation will not only produce economic knowledge, but also will help in the process of understanding society's moods and expectations. It is impossible to govern a country efficiently without a knowledge of psychological and social reactions of this kind.

The first secretary said: "We are counting on the council to begin search for paths leading to attaining economic equilibrium. This is essential for the application of reform mechanisms and the improvement in living conditions. At the 10th congress the following question was asked: Are we to proceed more quickly or more slowly? At the same time we indicated the consequences a failure to effect a fundamental acceleration of the economy would have. We are hoping the council members will manage to help in this matter by providing advice and assistance that takes into account economic and social interests."

The first secretary said he thought the debate on the second stage of the economic reform ought to be taken to society. We cannot disappoint social hopes of swift and effective solutions that will ensure equilibrium in the economy. Society must obtain an idea of the detailed solutions and directions of activity so it becomes clear not only that we have the will and determination to effect changes but also that we are implementing these changes.

We should also increase foreign partners' confidence in our economy. We must set the economy on a course of full efficiency in thinking about credits and companies where foreign capital is invested.

The Central Committee first secretary called on the Consultative Economic Council members to help form ideas to solve difficult problems encountered in everyday practice. This applies in particular to stabilizing pay and price movements, payment for production outside normal working hours, and the limited resources available for essential investment in the power industry. While it is true that these are not strategic dilemmas, they are important enough to make it necessary to find ways of solving them quickly. We are counting on the Consultative Economic Council being able to indicate ways and means of neutralizing difficulties under the actual economic conditions are currently obtained.

ORZECHOWSKI SPEAKS AT PEACE, SECURITY CONFERENCE

AU011029 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Mar 87 p 2

[Speech by Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo member and PPR foreign minister, at the conference "From the Idea of Nuclear-Free Zones, to a World Without Weapons of Mass Destruction" organized by PRON, the All-Poland Peace Committee, and the "PAX" Center for International Affairs, held in Warsaw on 27 March]

[Text] The scale of the threat posed by the arms race makes it imperative for societies and not only governments to work to avoid the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

Poland and her social forces have an important contribution to make in promoting the international peace movement.

PRON's work for peace, security, and international cooperation helps to strengthen national unity. PRON is making a contribution to strengthening Poland's position in the international community that merits respect.

It is no coincidence that we accord so much attention to the Rapacki Plan and the conclusions stemming from it. We do so because of the influence it has had on dialogue and disarmament in Europe and on the later development of Polish diplomatic activity and methods concerning questions of European security. An undeniable service performed by the Rapacki Plan was the introduction of the nuclear-free zones idea into the theory and practice of international relations, and into debate on disarmament and arms control.

The Rapacki Plan has been present in debate in international disarmament organs, in diplomatic talks, and in the debates held by European parliaments and at conferences of the Interparliamentary Union. Some elements of the plan have been incorporated into the programs of Western European political parties and the Socialist International.

The basic ideas contained in the plan have become the property of movements that support the preservation of security and are opposed to the FRG being armed with nuclear weapons and the deployment of American nuclear weapons on FRG territory.

During the 1960s, dialogue on the subject of the Polish plans led to the creation of mechanisms for regular consultations between Poland and certain West European states, especially Belgium, Denmark, and Norway. These mechanisms proved to be particularly useful during the period preceding the CSCE preparatory conference held in Helsinki.

Thus, the Rapacki Plan played a pioneering role in initiating comprehensive dialogue on security in Europe. The Polish plans drew attention to the need to prevent a nuclear arms race in Europe. The importance of this issue stemmed from the NATO concept of limited conflicts envisaging the possible use of nuclear weapons in Europe. This background gave rise to the decision to deploy American nuclear weapons in Western Europe, and the desire to equip the Bundeswehr with nuclear weapons became apparent. The Rapacki Plan emerged from a desire to eliminate these dangers and to preserve vital national interests. It emerged from consistent Polish opposition to the rebirth of German militarism as one of the main dangers to Polish and European security.

The Rapacki Plan initiated an international discussion on the essence and functions of a nuclear-free zone. This discussion gave rise to similar plans for other regions in northern and southern Europe, Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East. The concept of nuclear-free zones elaborated in Polish plans became a model for the nuclear-free zones declared in other regions of the world including Latin America and the South Pacific.

One of the main reasons for the vital and enduring quality of the ideas contained in the Rapacki Plan was the combining of disarmament solutions with political ones. These political solutions stemmed from the political situation in Europe and were connected with the so-called German problem. The cohesion of these solutions made the Rapacki Plan of interest even to those who rejected it. The rejection of nuclear weapons by the two German states was one of the political factors that made it possible to reach a consensus on the convocation of CSCE.

A particular source of the vitality of the basic ideas contained in the Rapacki Plan stems from the harmonious combining of a state's national security interests with what is a common interest for states -- ensuring international security.

An important component of the Rapacki Plan was the stress it placed on the role of small and medium-sized states in disarmament processes, a role perfectly suited to the essence of international relations as relations between sovereign and equal states.

The main line of confrontation between opposing blocs and socioeconomic systems is in Europe. A Europe freed from nuclear weapons and an unchecked arms race might become a starting-point for reviving Europe's role in developing a new, peaceful infrastructure on its territory, an infrastructure that is appropriate to states' interests and to their need for collective security. As was the case in the past, Poland supports reductions in the size of Armed Forces and weapons of all kinds in Europe. We see this as a basic condition for surmounting the artificial divisions that exist on the continent and for rebuilding the social, economic, and cultural ties formed in Europe over centuries. To be really European, Europe needs disarmament.

The peace initiative launched by the USSR, Poland, and the entire socialist community indicate the path leading to this kind of disarmament and this kind of Europe. They point to the need to commence this process by reducing arms and increasing confidence in the areas where the Warsaw Pact and NATO meet. In this way they underscore the topicality of the main ideas contained in the Rapacki Plan.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES FOOD CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

AU241051 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Mar 87 p 2

[PAP report: "Preferences for the Agricultural-Food Complex"]

[Text] The presidium of the PZPR Central Committee Agricultural Commission, held a meeting on 20 March to analyze capital investment plans up to 1990 in accordance with the "Central Plan for Implementing the Resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress," as well as suggestions for adjustments aimed at improving the efficiency of capital investments in the food economy. The meeting was attended by Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary.

It was said that the National Socioeconomic Plan has guaranteed the availability of funds for capital investments in the food economy in accordance with the 10th PZPR Congress resolution, in other words a rise in these funds will match the increased outlay on developing the entire national economy during the current 5-year period. The program gives preference to investments in those spheres that are of the greatest importance to intensify food production, especially the food processing industry, production of lime fertilizers, land improvement, and those parts of the chemical and machine industries that produce for the needs of agriculture.

The presidium indicated the responsibility of voivodship authorities for the full performance of tasks connected with land improvement and the water supply to rural areas, taking into account those areas that achieve the highest output. The need to supply enterprises involved in land improvement with essential equipment and machinery was stressed.

Concern was expressed over the poor implementation of regional programs for the accelerated development of grain drying and storage facilities. Greater commitment from investors and the regional authorities is necessary to make up the delay in this sphere.

It was regarded proper to give preference to the development of the following branches of the agricultural-food industry: grain milling and baking; fats; milk; sugar; refrigeration; and potatoes.

The presidium underlined the considerable progress achieved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Economy since 1986 in setting the investments process straight.

The presidium expressed support for the paths of action undertaken by the Agricultural Ministry and for previous suggestions which take into account the need to give further preference with materials and funds for capital investments in the food complex.

STATE COUNCIL REVIEWS JUSTICE COMPLAINTS

AU010926 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Mar 87 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The State Council held a session at the Belveder Palace in Warsaw on 26 March.

Chairman of the Voivodship People's Councils in Konin and Walbrzych -- Zenon Jakubowiak and Andrzej Grzych, respectively -- presented reports on their councils' activities to protect the natural environment. [passage omitted]

The State Council examined a report on the 1986 performance of the Supreme Court and noted that this performance was of high quality in that cases were dealt with promptly and no backlogs were allowed, although the number of appeals against verdicts in penal, labor, and social insurance cases increased. The Supreme Court's legal activities, which are of great importance for creating a uniform interpretation of the laws and for influencing the verdicts pronounced by general courts, increased in volume. The continued high standards of verdicts and pronouncements were a result of efforts to improve the functioning of the legal system. [passage omitted]

The State Council examined a report on the 1986 performance of the Supreme Administrative Court and drew attention to the continued high index of justified complaints against administrative decisions. These complaints account for 32.2 percent of all complaints. We should bear in mind in this connection that administrative bodies should have the questioned decisions correct before transmitting complaints to the Supreme Administrative Court. The number of complaints submitted to this court rose by 5 percent compared to 1985. [passage omitted]

The State Council studied the main lines of the 1986 activities of the Ministry of Justice and examined proposals to improve the performance of general courts. The report submitted by the minister of justice showed that, following the stoppage of crime increased in 1985, criminality decreased 6.7 percent in 1986. [passage omitted]

As for the 1987 Ministry of Justice plans, efforts will be made to further improve penal policy and the effectiveness of court procedures to consolidate security and the rule of law and to consistently combat crime. Efforts will continue to shorten civil procedures and to raise the quality of the performance and verdicts of courts. Great importance will be attached to consolidating the positive results of the reform of labor judicature and to intensive efforts to protect the family and to prevent and combat depravation of juveniles. [passage omitted]

The State Council examined the report submitted by the prosecutor general on activities in 1986 and noted that the incidence of many crimes had decreased compared with 1985. In particular, murders decreased by 28.5 percent and economic crimes by 16.7 percent, but crimes such as bad management and bribery increased. The highest crime rates were recorded in Warsaw and Gdansk and Sczecin Voivodships. The rate of crime detection also increased: In 1986 81.4 percent of criminals were detected, an increase of 3 percent over 1985. [passage omitted]

The State Council noted that citizens' complaints in 1986 increased only slightly compared with 1985, but that the number of justified complaints decreased. The procedure of dealing with complaints was improved and accelerated. [paragraph continues]

The number of complaints about the performance of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Administrative Court was low. As for general courts, complaints stressed that these courts took a long time to reach verdicts, that bailiffs violated regulations, and that prosecuting organs were lax in initial procedures concerning dropping charges and refusing annual temporary detention. [passage omitted]

The State Council stressed that the rule of law, the efficiency of the performance of courts and prosecutors, and correctly responding to social criticism emanating from citizens' complaints are the basic condition for achieving authority among citizens and winning their trust and cooperation, which are indispensable for fighting crime and raising the general standards of legal culture.

The State Council appointed Lucjan Mieczkowski ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR to Thailand. [passage omitted]

MESSNER MEETS WITH PRESS COUNCIL PRESIDIUM

LD020344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner has met with the presidium of the Press Council. The journalists presented opinions and resolutions ensuing from the informational needs of society, the conditions for conducting professional work, and the evaluation of the material and technical base of the press, radio, and television.

Zbigniew Messner assured them that the government appreciates the importance of the problems raised since it sees the need to make the information system more efficient and to enrich all areas of life in our country through the journalists. He also referred to the general state of our economy that makes impossible a radical improvement in the technical conditions of the mass media. He stressed the need to satisfy the various interests of readers and clients.

NATIONAL TV BROADCASTS ALTERNATIVE NEWSCASTS

LD011513 Warsaw PAP in English 0053 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 30 (PAP) — For the first time ever, Polish TV viewers have been offered a choice between two separate evening news broadcasts aired at different hours and different chennels starting this week.

The Second TV Channel tonight started its own daily evening news program called "Panorama Dnia" (The Day's Panorama) at 9.30 pm [1930 GMT]. As in the case of the popular "Teleexpress" news program, the "Panorama Dnia" will have its own anchor woman. It will also aim at a matter-of-factness with 40-45 news stories making up the 15-minute broadcast, including news flashes lasting seconds and a several-minute-long commentary.

FEC HEARS REPORT ON DEBT REFINANCING

LD012243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0929 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- At a session presided over today by Milos Milosavljevic, the FEC heard a report by Svetozar Rikanovic, FEC member and federal finance secretary, about the negotiations in Paris, which ended yesterday, with representatives from 15 Western countries and Kuwait concerning the ways of implementing the second stage of an accord reached last year on refinancing a part of the Yugoslav foreign debt, which matures in May this year.

According to the Federal Secretariat for Information, the FEC gave its assent to the new interest rates on new money issue lending as proposed by the Council of Governors. Under the proposal, as of 1 April the interest rate of 81 percent is being used as the Yugoslav National Bank's discount rate for new money lending. A 112 percent interest on arrears on new money credits and a 121 percent interest rate on credits used for purposes other than stipulated have also been fixed.

POLITIKA ASSESSES MIKULIC-KOHL TALKS

AU311209 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Miroslav Stojanovic report: "Support for Our Requests"]

[Excerpts] Bonn, 26 Mar -- The Bonn government is prepared to support Yugoslav requests regarding the regulation of our relations with the EC. Chancellor Kohl confirmed the determination of his government in a short statement to journalists after the several hour session he had held today with Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and members of our delegation. It is in the interest of the FRG Government, stressed Kohl, that Yugoslavia continues its independent road and by doing this contributes to stability in Europe. As far as our part is concerned, our government will, said Kohl, "contribute toward intensifying economic relations between Yugoslavia and the EC."

President Mikulic assessed freer access of more Yugoslav goods to the rich European market as the "essential condition for the realization of the Yugoslav stabilization program," and thus for the fulfillment of Yugoslav obligations to foreign creditors. He spoke to a large group of reporters in the chancellor's office and expressed the belief that the dialogue with the German chancellor would not only contribute to the already good German-Yugoslav economic relations, but also to "greater understanding for Yugoslavia's requests to increase its exports to the EC market."

One and 1/2 Hours on Their Own [subhead]

First of all the two presidents held a long talk "on their own" (the talk lasted more than 1 and 1/2 hours). Not many details have been released about the content of the talk. Mikulic had the opportunity to hear from his counterpart the original and direct reply to the letter he had recently sent to the heads of the European "twelve." The world and the orientation of Bonn and is attitude to the substance of the letter sent by the president of the FEC, that is, to Yugoslavia's current vital interests, have special importance in the European community.

The talk was then conducted with both delegations present and will, as Chancellor Kohl stressed, continue this evening in Schaumberg Palace at the dinner the host is organizing in honor of his guests. It has been learned that both delegations fully agreed that relations between the FRG and Yugoslavia go beyond the importance of bilateral relations: The FRG is a major country (in NATO, and is an industrial and economic might) while Yugoslavia is, as its hosts stressed, the "leading member state of the Nonaligned Movement," and an influential member of the NN group of countries (nonaligned and neutral countries). The importance of an open [otvoren], regular, and substantive dialogue between the two countries also has influence on the situation both in Europe and beyond.

In that context they spoke about a wide range of international matters but mostly about the current processes of negotiations and relaxations. The responsibility of big powers in all this is, as was stated, monumental, but it is necessary to include in that process — which would be both responsible and substantive — other, small, and medium-sized countries.

Kohl: We Can Do Better [subhead]

Special attention was devoted to the bilateral relations of the two countries and their very successful trade. We have agreed, Kohl told journalists, to continue to improve this relationship because "what is good could be even better."

As we have learned, President Mikulic warned at the beginning of the talks that "we did not come to ask and beg," which was obviously a reaction to the tone of some articles carried in the West German newspapers. Discussion between us is only possible in the context of cooperation, which is of mutual interest.

Yugoslavia is a European country and inevitably shares the fate of other Europeans regardless of the fact that it is not a member of the EC. This explains European interest in the development and fate of the strategic area and European crossroads where Yugoslavia is situated.

It appears that from this point of view they spoke about the Yugoslav initiative to improve and complete the "European line of communications," which passes through Yugoslav territory, with a greater participation of foreign funds, in this case funds from the FRG and the EC. This would apply to a number of projects such as the completion of the highway, the modernization of the Jesenice-Gevgelija railroad, the building of the coastal highway....

Within the talks, which had a "European dimension," the delegations discussed, among other things, the wider inclusion of Yugoslavia — that is, our firms — in the Eureka programs, as well as Yugoslav insistence on the drawing up of a special agreement which would in "general terms" define Yugoslavia's relation to the Eureka program.

In addition, the Germans showed "great understanding" for the rescheduling of Yugoslav debts, which is an important factor considering that this theme will be soon discussed within the "Paris Club."

Yugoslav Offers [subhead]

The Yugoslavs informed the Germans about a number of projects in which joint economic and technological cooperation could be even more substantive and effective. Among other things this applies to various forms of cooperation, production in customs free zones for third markets, particularly for the countries in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, as well as to a number of (already proposed) tourism programs. It has been learned that the Germans have shown "great interest" and readiness to participate in the realization of these programs. [passage omitted]

Apart from Mikulic and Radovan Makic, member of the FEC, the Yugoslav delegation, which will have a busy day tomorrow, also includes Budimir Loncar, deptuy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Milan Dragovic, Yugoslav ambassador in Bonn.

DIZDAREVIC RECEIVES RSFSR FOREIGN MINISTER

LD021041 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0942 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, received today RSFSR Foreign Minister Valdimir Vinogradov, who is on a visit to the Socialist Republics of Montenegro and Serbia.

In the talks conducted on that occasion in a positive assessment was made of Yugoslav-Soviet relations on whose promotion the increasingly expanding cooperation of Yugoslavia's republics and provinces with the Soviet republics and regions is having a considerable impact.

MARKO ORLANDIC HEADS DELEGATION TO CUBA

For Cuban and Yugoslav coverage of the visit to Cuba by a Yugoslav delegation led by Marko Orlandic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member, see the Cuba section of the 1 April Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

DAILY NOTES U.S. NAVY VESSEL VISITS DUBROVNIK

AU011228 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Dubrovnik, 19 Mar (TANJUG) -- A United States Navy ship, "Charles Adams," today sailed into Dubrovnik harbor on an unofficial visit. During the ship's stay the crew will visit several cultural and historical sights in the town and the surrounding area.

DIZDAREVIC, GREEK OFFICIAL DISCUSS RELATIONS

LD010956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1828 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade 31 Mar (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Konstandinos Yeoryiou, secretary general of the Ministry of foreign Affairs of the Hellenic Republic, who is staying in Belgrade for regular consultations between the two ministries of Foreign Affairs. In the talks they discussed some aspects of bilateral relations and possibilities to promote them further, as well as international questions of mutual interest.

TUPURKOWSKI CONFERS WITH GREEK CP LEADER

AU301717 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) — Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the LCY central Committee Presidium, held talks with Leonidhas Kirkos, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party-interior, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES REALIZATION OF STANDS

LD011015 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Mar (TANJUG) — The LCY Central Committee Presidium at a session chaired by Milanko Renovica, discussed a report on the realization of the LCY Central Committee stands of 25 October 1985 on the realization of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation.

The Presidium established that the LCY Central Committee stands have made a great contribution to the strengthening of the LCY's ideopolitical and unified activity in the struggle for a more successful effort at overcoming problems and difficultites in the realization of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation and in defining the character, content and scope of changes in the political system. By reaffirming the essence of our policy on relations in the federation, the LCY Central Committee stands provide support for the LC and other subjective forces in ideopolitically opposing trends calling into question the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation, whether from bureaucratic-unitarist or nationalist-separatist positions.

However, the session established that the functioning of the federation on these bases is still burdened with many weaknesses, and that the practical activity on implementing the stands is not sufficiently consistent and comprehensive. Thus the Presidium advocated a consistent implementation of the ideopolitical essence of the LCY Central Committee stands and the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress on these questions, and the elimination of the still present delays and problems, primarily of ideological resistance to the realization and further development of the constitutional concept of relations in the federation. In this connection, the Presidium specifically stressed the significance of the most comprehensive development of self-managing bases and contents of our federalism which, based on the unity of interests of the working class and full national equality, will result in the strengthening of the unity of the Yugoslav socialist community and the efficiency of our system as a whole.

Assessing the essence of the proposal in relations in the federation, the rights and duties in the organization of the federation, which are contained in the initiative of the SFRY Presidency to make changes to the SFRY Constitution, the LCY Central committee Presidium believes that the proposals start from the ideopolitical basis established in the LCY Central Committee stands and the stands of the 13th congress, as a comprehensive and lasting basis for developing the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation. It is of particulaar significance that the proposals for making constitutional changes in many elements in this area indicate a further normative development in the direction defined by the LCY Central Committee stands and congressional decisions.

The session stressed the significance of shared interests in the federation in accordance with the constitutional concept, which implies the full involvement not only of state organs but of all subjects who are proponents of these interests. In accordance with this, it is necessary to implement more efficiently the tasks in the self-managing integration of associated labor in the unified Yugoslav economy on the basis of the activity of economic laws of socialist trade and plan orientation, strengthening of the unified Yugoslav market, creation of larger associations of associated labor, joint programs of production and exports, development of large technical and technological systems, the realization of the functions of banks in stimulating and creating opportunities for wider processes of pooling labor and resources and stimulating more rapid development of underdeveloped republics and the Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The Presidium also stressed the significance of a consistent implementation of constitutional functions of the SFRY Assembly, SFRY Presidency, the FEC and the federal administration organs for a comprehensive realization of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation. The duty of the LCY members to implement the policy and stands of the LCY in order to realize and strengthen the action unity of Yugoslav Communists in the decisionmaking process in the system of self-management, delegate and assembly systems, in particular in the assemblies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and the SFRY Assembly, with the aim of realizing the unanimously endorsed stands of the LCY at the 13th congress and the LCY Central Committee stands on the development of congress decisions.

Starting from the assessment of the activity to date and problems that have arisen in practice, the Presidium established a plan of operative task for the activity of LCY members, organizations and organs on the further realization of the stands of the LCY Central Committee on the implementation of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation.

ZARKOVIC EXPLAINS CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

AU011712 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Mar 87 p 6

[Text] (TANJUG) -- At present we can conclude that misunderstandings about necessary constitutional changes in our political system have largely been overcome. The SFRY Presidency was thus able to propose the initiation of very important amendments in the SFRY Constitution, which will enable us to take new steps in developing our system in the fields of socioeconomic relations, the political system, relations in the federation, strengthening constitutionality and legality, and so forth, of course under the condition that all the future work on this very important question leads to strengthening our unity and not to becoming a source of new divisions and confrontations -- this was stated by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committee in his interview with VJESNIK, which the paper carries in today's edition.

With that aim in mind, continued Zarkovic, the LC must make sure that attention is primarily focused on discussions and activities dealing with those measures and changes which will open new areas to the development of socialist self-management and new areas for a faster removal of formalism and distortions in our system, and that would help to overcome the present economic crisis more rapidly. He stressed that these are common interests on which the cohesion of the Yugoslav community and the unity of the LCY can and must be strengthened.

Yugoslavia is not a confederation of any kind, nor is the LCY organized on some kind of federalist or confederalist scheme, stressed Zarkovic, answering the question on what he thought of the ever more frequent stories about Yugoslavia as a new type of confederation and a similarly structured party. Our social arrangements, as defined in the basic principles of the SFRY Constitution and the party's organizational structure as set by its statute, are very clearly and precisely established and worked out, and are founded and organized in a way that, in my opinion, is the only way that a social community such as ours, and the LCY as the leading ideopolitical force in that community can be founded and organized. This is why we cannot allow certain distortions in the realization of these principles and some inconsistencies in their creation and implementation -- which undoubtedly exist -- to disparage and question the whole system of our social arrangement and the organizational structure of the LCY.

I believe that in the forthcoming constitutional changes we will make significant steps, which will reduce these deviations and ensure the more successful realization of common interests in the federation and the more efficient functioning of federative organs.

CROATIAN PRESIDENCY VIEWS CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

LD012217 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Zagreb, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- Today the SR of the Croatian Presidency discussed preparations and work connected with the forthcoming changes of particular regulations of the SFRY Constitution and the SR of Croatia, aimed at intensifying work and coordinating subjects taking part in this. The Presidency also formed a special work group which will, as reported, starting from the already established political stands and conclusions, prepare a draft proposal for a discussion on the changes to the Constitution of the SR of Croatia. Toward the end of this month the draft will be discussed by the presidency and then sent to the assembly for a discussion and adoption.

In the continuation of the session the SR of the Croatian Presidency also discussed SFRY relations and cooperation, but at the same time it was pointed out that in some neighboring countries the rights of the members of our nations continue to be violated, which has a negative effect on bilateral relations.

It was also assessed that cooperation within the framework of Alpe Adri working community presents a constructive form of developing good neighborly relations and presents a contribution to implementing the final act, adopted in Helsinki, on European security and cooperation, to which Yugoslavia as a whole gives a significant contribution.

ASSEMBLIES SUPPORT CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

Serbs Give 'Full Support'

AU10951 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Mar 87 p 3

[M.T., D.D., and V.K. report: "Resolute and Principled Solution of Relations"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Mar -- At the joint session of all three chambers of the Serbian Assembly expressed full support for amendments to the SFRY Constitution. [passage omitted]

One of the key demands in our political system is surely the one which calls for the removal of serious constitutional-legal and other problems in the realization of the constitutional positions of the SR of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces. These problems have been present for a long time and require a principled and resolute solution without delay in order to avoid further confrontation and the straining of relations in the SR of Serbia and Yugoslavia. The introductory speech pointed to the provisions of the normative part of th SFRY Constitution which refer to the SR of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces. Solutions contained in the provisions have not been consistently derived from the basic principles.

Some provisions reduce the SR of Serbia to the so-called "narrower territory." In some provisions the autonomous provinces are equated, contrary to the principles of the Constitution with the republics and therefore given the formal and essential characteristics of a state. Some provisions also prejudge certain matters that ought to be dealt with in the Constitution of the SR of Serbia -- as provided for by Article 4 of the SFRY Constitution, according to which the working people and citizens, peoples and nationalities realize their sovereign rights in the Republic as a whole when it is in their common interest and when it is so determined in the Constitution of the SR of Serbia. [passage omitted]

The Right To Views [subhead]

As far as the speech of delegate Stanoje Zivulovic at the session of the chamber of associated labor on 10 February this year is concerned (about the speech of Djordje Stojsic, president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium at a LCY Central Committee Presidium session), the Presidium of the SR of Serbia Assembly is of the opinion that a discussion about this should not be reopened.

Any person conducting sociopolitical duties, as was explained, may raise questions about the working of the Serbian Assembly and may express his views and opinions just as any delegate has the right to express his views and opinions about publicly expressed views. [passage omitted]

Kosovo Sends Approval

AU011153 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Mar 87 p 3

[M. Daci and M. Antic report: "Without Touching Basic Postulates"]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 19 Mar -- At their joint session the delegates of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly unanimously adopted the conclusion, which expresses full support for the SFRY presidency's proposal for initiating constitutional amendments. The Kosovo Assembly has sent its approval the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

In his speech to the members of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly, Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, said that our social practice requires considerably greater readiness and efficiency from the whole of our political system in order to continually strengthen the decisive role of the workers class in our society and the equality of all our peoples and nationalities. [passage omitted]

The quesiton of relations in the SR of Serbia will be thoroughly discussed and examined on the basis of the well established ideopolitical postulates of the LC, as was stated in the SFRY Assembly during the presentation of the SFRY Presidency's proposal. Prejudging the solution of these questions by claiming that changes in connection with this are inevitable or that they are unnecessary, cannot ensure a constructive and principled approach to their examination and solution. [passage omitted]

Continuing his speech, Dolasevic said that the Presidency's proposal was thoroughly prepared and was aimed at a better tomorrow. He also warned that not all relations can be regulated by the provisions of the Constitution and that during discussions about changes in the Constitution one will inevitably come across strange and unacceptable suggestions and ideas, and tendencies seeking to degrade changes, to promote old theses, and so forth. [passage omitted]

According to Milosav Milojevic, all extreme and unfounded suggestions which are in favor of changing the basic principles of the 1974 Constitution are unacceptable and one should fight these tendencies resolutely and without compromise. Ismailj Mikulovci said that in some parts of the country opinions against the full equality of the peoples and nationalities have been expressed. [passage omitted]

Vojvodina 'Convinced' of Proposal

AU011052 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Mar 87 p 3

[S. Stanojevic report: "More Responsible Work Still To Come"]

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 19 Mar -- We are convinced that the SFRY Presidency's proposal will ensure further development of socialist self-management, new advances in strengthening the equality of the peoples and nationalities, strengthening of the class content of our system for faster material development, greater responsibility and more rational decisionmaking in all the institutions of our political system, and the continuation of socialist revolution. We are particularly convinced that the initiated constitutional amendments will ensure further development of social ownership and responsibility for all subjects that have certain rights on the basis of social ownership, as well as the greater protection of social property and greater responsibility of associated labor organizations toward socially owned property.

This was stated by Dobrivoje Radic, president of the Vojvodina Assembly, in his introductory speech delivered today at the joint session of all three assembly chambers during discussions about the SFRY Presidency's proposal for initiating constitutional amendments. After the debate, in which 11 delegates too part, the Vojvodina Assembly unanimously supported the SFRY Presidency's proposal.

Essential Differences [subhead]

Dobrivoje Radic spoke in more detail about point 22 of the SFRY Presidency's proposal, which refers to the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces. He pointed out that there is "more responsible work still to come" and that the content of this point has already been publicly contested or interpreted differently by some media. Radic stressed that in this point the SFRY Presidency only showed the need in the process of constitutional changes, to examine whether the normative part of the SFRY Constitution -- only regarding the seven indicated articles -- contains provisions which render the constitutional positiosn of the SR of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces inconsistent with the principles of the SFRY Constitution. If on the basis of a joint assessment it was found that such provisions do exist, then they should be removed through appropriate amendments to the Constitution.

Radic pointed out that the content of point 22 is essentially different from the Serbian Presidency's initiative, which, as is known, proceeded from an advance assessment that some provisions of the SFRY Constitution are not, on the basis of the principles of that Constitution, consistent in asserting the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia and these provisions of the SFRY Constitution should be changed. [passage omitted]

MILITARY OFFICIAL VIEWS SECURITY SITUATION

LD012046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Novi Sad, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav People's Army has been and remains united, morally strong and consistent to Tito's course and the policy of the LCY, said Colonel-General Milan Daljevic, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, speaking in Novi Sad to officers and civilians doing their military service on the international situation and the military-political and security situation in our country.

Part of Daljevic's report was devoted to the latest trends in the country, drawing attention to the fact that nationalist and other antisocialist forces have lately become integrated and are acting more and more daringly in the spheres of journalism, literature, culture and part of the press. They are attacking all the fundamental values of the national liberation struggle and our postwar development, including the concepts of all-people's defense and the Yugoslav People's Army. The aim of these attacks is to weaken the Army as an important factor in the internal stability of Yugoslavia, to draw it into unprincipled polemics and discussions, and to compromise it and separate it from the people.

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON ARMED FORCES, SOCIETY

AU260849 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Mar 87 p 6

[Gaja Petkovic commentary: "The Yugoslav People's Army and Society: Between Power and Democracy"]

[Excerpts] As soon as the request for the so-called civilian instead of military service has been taken off the agenda by the highest party and state leaderships expressing their assessments and view on this idea, a new pretext for discussions about the Army cropped up on the basis of the false statement that we "omitted such cardinal questions as the socialization of the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection, and the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]." To assert such a thing means, to put it mildly, not to recognize the results achieved in this sphere so far. These results, in fact, are very obvious and are numerous. [passage omitted]

Even in Slovenia, as Comrade Smole says, "the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection is very developed as regards its substance," which of course presupposes a certain level and a constant enhancement of its social functions. Why should this not be seen in other communities, too?

Of course we would not be Marxists and dialecticians if we were to reconcile ourselves with what we have achieved, and thus also with the level achieved in socialization of defense. To the extent that the all-embracing quality of self-management as the dominant social relationship in our country will expand, the socialization of defense affairs will expand, as will, incidentally, the socialization of all other social activities.

Matters are somewhat different as regards the socialization of the Yugoslav People's Army and its activities. Without any intention to embark on profound theoretical deliberations of the entire problem, for this obviously is not possible in a press article, we point out only a well-known fact: The Yugoslav People's Army, which as the striking part of our Armed Forces has the task of hitting the main force of a possible aggressor, must constantly distinguish itself throughout its unswaying moral-political unity and must possess the most modern armaments at the peak of world development. Therefore it must constantly work on enhancing its fire power, maneuvering ability, and mobility of the regular Army and territorial defense, as long as circumstances require it, of course.

As long as our Armed Forces, under the incessant control and care of society, will carry out -- in a politically aware, moral, and responsible way -- these military professional and other tasks in the field of the country's defense, there can indeed be no fear that the Army, as the strongest attribute of the state, could grow into a power above society. This indeed does not mean that the present status of our Armed Forces will stay such forever, and that the activities of the Army will not be further socialized in keeping with the development of international situation in the world and with the advancement of overall socialist self-managing relations in our country.

CROATIAN TU VIEWS PROTECTING STANDARD OF LIVING

LD011927 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Zagareb, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- Trade unions should undertake effective actions in order to protect the increasingly threatened standard of living of workers and citizens. Trade unions also think that the material security of workers should depend on labor and labor results, in other words, increased production, exports and revenue should secure personal incomes which would ensure social and economic security for the working people. This does not exclude short-term measures for the protection of the standard of living of workers with low incomes, pensioners and others.

This was pointed out, inter alia, at today's session of the Commission for Social Policy and the Standard of Living of the Croat Trade Union Federation, at which a number of facts were brought forth to illustrate the increasingly unfavorable situation in this sphere. Examining the proposed program of activities also pointed out that the introduction of realistic economic categories created new forms of social threat. It is estimated that there could be about 70,000 threatened workers from organizations of associated labor operating at a loss, which do not satisfy conditions for a financial reorganization, and as a result of this these collectives would have to go bankrupt.

Likewise, it is estimated that in about 10 percent of the cases the workers' incomes cannot satisfy their basic needs, while about 30 to 40 percent of the employed are obliged to seek additional sources of icome by working in the so-called "grey economy" -- agricultural and others -- because their personal incomes are not sufficient to pay for their living expenses.

The level of personal incomes -- last year's average amounted to 90,995 dinars -- is relatively low, and 50 percent of the workers in the republic have below-average incomes.

In the period between 1980 and 1986 there was a 23 percent fall in realistic incomes, stressed Marjan Kompasi, chairman of the commission.

He also said that, according to the method of calculating the minimum socially-agreed standard of living, a four-member family needed 190,000 dinars to cover the expenses in February, three quarters of which went on food and housing.

In the program for the protection of the standard of living the Trade Union Federation proceeds from the category of the lowest personal income -- anticipated in the social contract on income -- which should ensure the minimum socially-agreed standard of living. However, it is estimated that about 30 percent of the organizations could not secure such a standard for its workers, which raises the question of success of their business, changes of production programs, cadre solutions, etc. Likewise, there will be numerous possibilities for intervention by means of solidarity at the level of working and composite organizations of associated labor, as well as sociopolitical communities. This was stressed to make topical the question of establishing evidence on the socioeconomic position of a worker and its family.

PRISTINA ACADEMICS DEFEND ALBANIAN NAMES

AU011446 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 27 Mar 87 p 10

[S. Osmanaj and S. Galica report on the symposium of the Albanalogical Institute, Pristina, on "Some Questions of Place and Personal Names at the Present Time," date not given: "The Standardization of Names as Linguistic Discrimination"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Joining the discussion, Academician Rexhep Qosja concentrated his attention on certain matters involving the names of people and places, popular songs, and the surroundings of houses, considering these things from an ethnocultural angle. After speaking about the cultural and functional aspects of place names, he dwelt upon various concrete matters concerning present incidents in this sphere. It is no great wonder, he said, that bureaucracy is unable to cope with these linguistic issues, because as far as is recorded in the history of world linguistics bureaucracy has never dealt with such things. The strange thing is that writers and journalists, and even members of such an exalted academic body as the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, have given their support to measures for the "correct spelling" and "correct pronunciation" of Albanian-language place names in Macedonia. These people know full well that the question of the spelling and pronunciation of the place names of our planet cannot, in any living language, be decreed on the basis of the spelling and phonological rules of another language. Qosja saw the political view taken of place names in the SR of Macedonia as extending to Albanian personal names too. He cited some names which were undesirable as a consequence of this view. These names were decreed as undesirable because they were names that "aroused nationalist feelings." Exlaining the significance of personal names, Gosja said that every civilized people had their own characteristic names. [paragraph continues]

It is well known, he said, that the greater number of names in every language have some kind of meaning, either direct or symbolic. In some kind of way they tell of the past and present history of the people baptizing the baby. It is therefore not to be wondered, Qosja said later, that prominent historical names later survive as ordinary personal names. In this way, the historical names of various peoples, such as James, Wilhelm, Agron, Teuta, Stefan, Kiril, Milica, etc, have shed their historical meaning. Their possible significance does not reside in them, but in their reader or hearer, who interprets them as having this or that meaning. So, he concluded, when the Albanians call their children Ilir, Iliriana, Genc, Agron, Shqipe, Arben, Kastriot, Leke, Naim, Nol, Asdren, Migjen, etc, it cannot be claimed that they are doing something which other peoples do not do when they give their children the names of figures from history, culture, or even religion. [passage omitted]

Dr Besim Bokshi concentrated on certain aspects of linguistic policy. In considering questions of linguistic policy, he said, linguistics uses political terminology. So there exists in this field the term "linguistics chauvinism," which is manifested when a person whose mother tongue is a language of worldwide prestige learns no other language, even though no other language has a "monopoly of universal knowledge." From this it can be seen what a degree of chauvinism is shown by those who live in a bilingual environment and do not learn the other language which is spoken around them all their lives, without any reason, which gives priority to their own language in the intellectual education of the individual, or in extent of world prestige in comparison with Albanian. This is a case of underrating the language of another nationality, by exalting the language of one people, and violating the sense of human equality. As examples of this Bokshi mentioned cases of the refusal in Skopje of school certificates written in the Albanian language, the mother tongue of the former pupil, and the case of the categorical refusal of Albanian in passports by certain frontier officials, after a period of some years when Albanian had been accepted, in accordance with the constitutional rights, as written in the passport itself, which states that the official languages of Yugoslavia are the languages of the peoples and nationalities.

BRIEFS

EEC ENVOY DEPARTS -- Belgrade, 1 Apr (TANJUG) -- Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Albert Maes, head of the EEC delegation to Yugoslavia, on a farewell visit, prior to his departure from Yugoslavia to take up a new post. Both sides assessed as successful economic cooperation so far, as well as possibilities for its further improvement between Yugoslavia and the EEC. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 1 Apr 87 LD]